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13 October 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### FOR A STRONGER, CLEANER PARTY ORGANIZATION IN THE ARMY

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 1-11

[Article by Le Tat Thang: "Build Solid, Clean Party Basic Organizations in the Army"]

[Text] The Fourth Party Congress Resolution has clearly stated: "To strengthen the basic Party organizations is a particularly important task in the work of building up the Party."\*

Under the light of the Fourth Party National Congress Resolution and of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and of the Politburo regarding Party building, the work of building and perfecting the basic Party organizations in the army has been carried out in a strict and urgent manner in the last few years. The Fifth All-Army Organization Conference, held in October 1978, has reviewed the work of building the Party during the period of fighting against the U.S. for national salvation; it has also mastered and put into application the ideas and viewpoints of the Fourth Party Congress on Party building, using them to build the Party organization in the army and to build the basic Party organizations in the army. Through the various congresses of the Party chapters of various echelons, through the preliminary conference on consolidating the Party basic organizations in the whole army, through the issuance of Party membership cards and the implementation of the directive on building solid and clean basic Party organizations, and recently especially through the policy of examining, evaluating and consolidating one step further the role of basic Party organizations in the various echelons' preparations for the Fifth Party Congress, the work of building the basic Party organizations in the army has been bolstered day after day. The guiding concepts, viewpoints and mottoes used to build the Party as set forth by the Fourth Party Congress have been made concrete step by step, made appropriate to the new situation and tasks of the army, with the new tasks and requirements of the basic Party organizations within the army.

The long work of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland in the new revolutionary situation requires that we continue to build our army into a mighty people's revolutionary army, into one with ever higher regular and modern features, one which is both combat ready and fights resolutely to protect the Fatherland while actively participating in productive labor, in economic edification and in the building of our

\* Nghi quyet Dai hoi dai bieu toan quoc lan thu IV cua Dang ["Resolution of the Fourth Party National Congress of Delegates"], pp 86.

ing of the nation; one that both carries out its national and its international duties. To fulfill the requirements of this essential mission, a link of decisive importance has to be to boost up the work of Party building within the army, to build solid and clean Party cells and Party chapters. We cannot build strong companies, regiments or organs until we have had strong cells and basic Party chapters.

It is precisely because of that that in our army the work of Party edification has always concentrated on the building of basic Party organizations. The Fifth All-Army Organization Conference also affirmed: "The building of strong and solid cells and basic organizations is a permanent task of the first importance in the work of Party edification; it is a problem of great importance, an issue of key significance, that contributes to the overall strength of the army; it is the responsibility of various echelons, sectors and of every Party member."

In the face of the requirements imposed by the revolutionary and army-related tasks, the organization, staffing and equipment of the army have undergone new developments. To be consistent with such developments we must solve a whole series of problems related to the scale and forms of organization, the various tasks, functions and styles of leadership, and to the work style of the basic Party organizations in the People's Army.

The process of building and consolidating the basic Party organizations in accordance with the new structures does not merely consist of organizational changes and developments but also consists of improving our leadership methods, our work styles, of building a close and direct participatory style for the higher echelons, and overcoming the concepts and methods of leadership which are no longer appropriate to the new developmental level of the basic Party organizations. This is also a process of experimentation, of search, of application of new methods so as to draw therefrom various experiences, correct and creative conclusions regarding the building of various genres of basic Party organizations that befit the characteristics of each branch or service, of the various sectors and of various missions.

The process of building the basic Party organizations in the army in the last few years has shown also that it is also a process of closely combining the overall work of Party building with the building of various units in a comprehensive manner, including the organization of leadership, the organization of command and the organization of the masses. This closely combines the quality improvement of leadership in the Party organizations with the efficiency of command and management of the unit leader and with the collective ownership rights of the cadres and soldiers.

Thanks to that, in the last few years in the face of extremely heavy, complicated tasks that are full of challenge and hardship, the basic Party organizations in the army have been able to promote their role as nuclei to lead the basic Party organizations in the fulfillment of every task, including the fighting, training and combat readiness tasks and the tasks of economic edification, both the national and international duties. The basic Party organizations' capacity for organizing the implementation of tasks has been raised; the management and training of the Party members have become stricter and more direct, getting to fall into a pattern; the leadership and command regimes have been improved day after day and the manner of operation of the basic Party organizations at the base units has seen changes for the better. The number of companies with Party cells and of these cells having

Party committees, plus the number of important components being manned by Party members, have come to occupy a clearly higher ratio than before. The quality of Party members has been raised; the ranks of Party members have ways of expanding solidly. The role of the masses at the basic level participating in the building of the Party has been promoted more and more, making it that the relationship between the Party and the masses, between the masses and the basic Party organizations become more and more compact. The number of solid and clean basic Party units has increased day by day; hundreds of regiments and units of corresponding importance have become leading banners in regard to the outstanding implementation of their tasks and in regarding to building themselves into strong and stable units, thus giving a new step forward in their maturation as concerns the edification of basic units and the strengthening of the Party basic organizations in our army.

Nonetheless, compared to the requirements that the Fourth Party Congress has set forth for the basic Party organizations and compared with the requirements of the army's missions and function, the quality and leadership capacity of the basic Party organizations are not yet high enough; the progress achieved by the basic Party organizations, while clear enough, is not yet simultaneous, homogeneous and solid; the changes in the leadership style and in the operational styles at the base as well as the leadership provided by various echelons and sectors to the basic units are not yet very vigorous and going into a uniform pattern; the experiences regarding the building of basic organizations in accordance with the new requirements of the army, although they initially prove to be very precious, still represent but a first step and their application has not yet been widespread and thorough.

\*\*\*

During the preparation period for the Fifth Party Congress, a big question that the Party Central Committee set forth for the entire Party is the necessity to boost up the building of basic Party organizations. The existence of basic Party organizations that are strong politically, ideologically and organizationally will be a firm guarantee for the successful implementation of the resolutions that will be set forth by the Fifth Party Congress meant to create a seething movement of revolutionary action to build socialism and protect our socialist Fatherland, bringing the revolution in our country one step forward in its development.

The building of basic Party organizations in the army is closely linked to the building of basic units and will result from the endeavor of many links, many aspects in a chain of action. The question is to firmly grasp and appropriately put into application the principles and mottoes of Party building which have been arrived at, applying them to the building of basic Party organizations in the army while at the same time we must base ourselves on the realistic situation of our basic Party organizations at the present time as regards organization so as to concentrate on the key issues that have the capability to transform the leadership capability and fighting capacity of the basic Party organizations, that are capable of building truly solid and clean basic Party organizations in the army.

First of all, the building of basic Party organizations must originate from the political tasks of the basic units, and the yardstick for measuring the quality of the basic Party organizations should be the way they implement their political tasks.

The building of basic Party organizations is meant to enable the leadership nuclei in the basic units to successfully accomplish the tasks of building and fighting that have been assigned to them. We cannot recognize a basic Party organization as solid if it has not completed its political tasks. For that reason, the leadership capability of the basic Party organizations must be expressed in the fact that all their members profoundly master and agree to a high degree with the tasks and from there to have concrete ideological and organizational measures to successfully complete their tasks. We must start from the requirements of the tasks that have been assigned to us in order to perfect our committee echelons, to strengthen our cells, to train, inservice and rearrange our Party membership ranks, and to improve the work of leadership. Working apart from the political tasks, the work of building basic Party organizations would be an empty exercise lacking in life besides being a denigration of the role of the basic Party organizations.

Each basic unit has its own specific political task. This task changes all the time with the development of the situation and with the concrete tasks assigned to it. The question that the basic Party organizations must deal with is to closely follow the practical tasks without ever ceasing to raise the leadership capability of the unit and to consolidate its organization. If we know how to take the highest requirements of the task at hand, make the implementation of the task in the most difficult conditions possible and in the face of possible challenges, and project all the possibilities that lay ahead, then many questions will arise in the work of leadership as well as in the building and consolidation of the basic Party organizations. The tendency to do only what is simple, to do only what is considered pure Party business in the building of basic Party organizations is usually owed to a lack of deep understanding of the political task of the unit, a lack of understanding of the highest objective for the building of basic Party organizations, which is aimed at accomplishing and accomplishing in the best possible manner the political task of the unit.

The building of the basic Party organizations always includes the building of the Party membership ranks, the building of Party cells and the building of basic Party committees. But owing to the political task of each unit, each organ, which in various situations may differ, the content and even the very measures needed to educate and train the Party members, to build the Party cells and to consolidate and perfect the Party committees cannot just be exact replicas. They require that the Party chapters at the base level and even the organs responsible for leading and providing guidance in each basic Party chapter must be extremely sensitive and creative on the basis of a full understanding of the principles and content of the work of Party building while at the same time mastering the political task of the units involved.

Starting from the political task, the plan for building the basic Party organizations must be set forth at the same time as the plan for building up the unit and be closely linked with it. Each battle, each training session, each work phase, each production season can be a set period for doing the planning, for recapitulating and initially go over the work of building the basic Party organizations. We must make the building of the Party to be the basis for pushing for the accomplishment of every task at the base level; on the other hand, we must take the accomplishment of our tasks to be the basis for raising the quality of the basic Party organizations, for perfecting the organization, for training the Party membership, for boosting the expansion of the Party, and for strengthening the link between the Party and the masses. Whether the unit progresses fast or slow, the

level of accomplishment of the unit's tasks must be the yardstick for measuring the quality and leadership effectiveness of the basic Party organizations. A strong and solid basic Party organization must do exactly what its position and task dictate, it must be able to promote the effectiveness of its command and the collective ownership role of the masses so as to actively solve the questions confronted by the base in the process of task implementation in exact conformity with the standpoints and general line of the Party, of the directives and orders given by upper echelons.

The building of basic Party organizations must be closely combined with the building of basic army units.

The basic unit's political task and the political task of the basic Party organization are entirely agreed with each other. If the task of the army unit is to fight and to fight victoriously, to obtain high results in training, and to reap great achievements in production, the political task of the basic Party organization is precisely to lead the unit in victorious fighting, in work and in successful production while at the same time, through such work, to build a strong and clean Party chapter.

To do well its tasks the unit itself must be strong and built comprehensively from both military and political points of view, both ideologically and organizationally. It is for this reason that the leading in building the unit in combination with the building of basic Party organizations has become an essential question. This is precisely an application of the motto whereby we must "build the Party in close combination with the perfecting of organization and the raising of the state's management capabilities, with the building and consolidation of mass organizations" \* applying it to the building of basic Party organizations.

Today, in building the basic Party organizations in the army we must combine it closely with the building of companies, battalions, and regiments, with the building of national defense organs and plants and similar units. In many ways the building of the basic Party organizations and the building of army units and organs are one and the same; they cannot be considered as two separate processes. For instance, if the unit's task is military training, then the Party member must have as his task the completion of his training with the highest possible grades, which also happens to be the Party member's task in military training as stipulated by the Party's Bylaws. As for the masses, the process of study and training also constitutes a fundamental content in the process of struggle to become a Party member. It is the same at the various organs, in those where the majority of the organ's cadres are Party members and where the great majority of Party members happen to be cadres, the program and content of study of the cadres and Party members, with the exception of a little content having to do with learning about the Party, are entirely agreed with each other. The various echelons of the Party must consider the management of the implementation of the military, political and professional training programs of the cadres to be that of a very fundamental content implementation of the Party members' training programs.

Each time we plan for the building of some component of the unit we must at the same time plan for the building of the Party organization in that component; if in that component there are no Party members we must correct that situation by including Party members; and if there are no Party members we must

\* "Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, p 85.

cluding Party members in the case of an important component; or at least we must make that component the responsibility of some other component of the basic Party organization. We cannot leave any component of a unit without at least a Party nucleus to lead it.

A question which is given a lot of thought these days by the various echelons in the leadership and by the unit commanders is the question of strengthening the troops' discipline. This is also one of the most realistic questions that is confronting the basic Party chapters and the basic units in our army. In this context we also see clearly that we cannot divorce the building of the Party with the building of the unit. The exemplary and disciplinary role of the Party members plays an extremely important function in the unit's playing up of its discipline. The strict management of discipline in the Party cells and in the basic Party chapters precisely constitutes a necessary condition for managing the discipline of the entire unit. If discipline is lax in a certain unit right from the Party on out and the Party members show all the shortcomings of the masses, then it would be impossible to have strict discipline among the soldiers. On the other hand, in order to manage the discipline of the Party cells and basic organizations themselves, we must also strictly implement the rules and regulations, principles and regimes of our army. We must not consider the rules and regulations simply to emanate from the authorities; they are laws of the state and at the same time they are also the Party discipline. In the situation of our Party being in power, the laws of the state constitute a high point of leadership achievement of the Party; the Party organizations must respect the law better than anyone else. A unit in which everyone acts in accordance with the rules, in which all activities follow set patterns and procedures, can be said to have a basic Party organization in it which has strict discipline.

It is thus clear that in whatever area, the building of the basic Party organizations is closely linked to the building of the units, just like a figure and its shadow. The separation of the two, or even worse their conception as two opposite activities, is a big deficiency which requires that we be vigilant against it and try to overcome it. If we know how to combine these two activities in a tightknit and skillful manner, then there would not be disjunctions and competition when it comes to the question of time; nor can there be the situation where unit building can be done but not Party building or vice versa. If there developed a situation where the unit commander or the cadre in charge of a certain organ considers the question of building Party cells and basic organizations to be only the Party's business, or where the Party cell's or Party basic organization's secretary thinks that the question of unit building is merely a concern of the authorities, then we would have a situation of divorcing or opposing the two kinds of action; the result here would be that neither the building of the Party would gather results nor the building of army units.

The building of basic Party organizations must consider the building of the cells to be the central link.

This is because the Party cells constitute the very first cells of the Party, they constitute the political leadership nuclei, the fighting units of the Party at the base level, the most direct educational and training schools for the Party members. The broader and more inclusive the leadership tasks of the basic Party organizations and the more complicated and difficult the political tasks at the base level, the greater the role and position of the Party cells and the greater their leadership responsibilities.

In the army, the organizational situation at the base level, especially in the fighting units, is constantly changing, which is why that the building of strong and solid Party cells becomes all the more urgent and a permanent task. A strong and clean cell must be one where there is internal solidarity and agreement, one of high combativity, one which leads in the building of the unit on a permanent and solid basis in every facet and gets the unit to accomplish its tasks in outstanding manner in conformity with the general line, advocated policies and viewpoints of the Party. Such a cell is also composed of resolute and persistent Party members who have a strong will to fight, who are highly capable in action, who are loved by the masses, and it does not contain weak, poorly motivated members who do not accomplish their tasks. Once the development of the Party falls into a pattern and draws elite cadres and soldiers into the Party, it will guarantee that the companies will have their cells, that the cells have their cell committees, and that the important components of various units have Party members in them, and the source of Party members will remain abundant. The masses' ownership rights are respected, the masses' spirit of collective ownership will be promoted, and in the units there will always be an effervescent movement for revolutionary action. We must always pay attention to the spiritual and material life of the masses, to the relationships between the Party organizations and the masses, see to it that they are truly close.

The building of strong and clean cells includes many links, in which the maintenance of regimes and the raising of the cells' quality in their activities constitute a most important link. The life of the cells must be truly democratic, it must be able to promote the wisdom and creativity of the collective of Party members so as to effectively solve the practical problems at the company level in exact conformity with the general line, the advocated policies and the viewpoints of the Party. The activities of the cells must also pay attention to raising the political level of the Party members. To fulfill this requirement the cells must be able to grasp the general line and advocated policies of the Party, the unit's tasks, and through the discussion of implementation measures struggle to overcome the concepts and ideas that are not in line with the general policy and viewpoints of the Party, with the character of the Party and of the army, which makes it that the cells actually become firm political bastions and trusted leadership nuclei of the army units.

The management of Party members is an important task of the cells. All Party members, no matter in which capacity they find themselves, must operate within a cell and undergo the control of that cell. The higher the capacity of the Party members the more exemplary they must behave. If they rely on their function or take as pretext the fact that they are busy with their work and thus neglect the activities of the cells, refusing to submit themselves to the control of the cells and to undergo education by the cells, then they are violating the Party regulations and thus cannot be said to be good Party members.

The Party card distribution phases have shown that the control of the Party members by the cells, especially in the cells operating in various organs, where many Party members are concentrated who are mid and high level cadres, helps most the Party members to promote their good points and limit their deficiencies when it is strictest and falls into a pattern. On the contrary, if the cadres and Party members do not of their own submit themselves to the control by the cells, then even those with a record of persistent struggle in the past can still fall in quality and lose the people's trust.

The content of the control of the Party members by the cells must be comprehensive, from every point of view ranging from politics to ideology, understanding level, capabilities, behavior and lifestyle, that is from both standpoints of quality and capacity of implementation at work, in social relationships as well as in the cells' activities. Only then do we have the correct direction and concrete, realistic measures to help the Party members train themselves and take care of everything, including both public and private businesses in accordance with the viewpoints and policies of the Party. The control and training of Party members must be combined closely with the organization of contributions and criticism by the masses in regard to the Party members on the basis of the spirit of Party edification.

The building of a solid Party membership is one of the fundamental tasks of special importance in the work of Party building, of direct and decisive significance to the fighting power of the Party and of the basic Party organizations.

The Party members are the constitutive elements of the cells. We must have a definite number before we can form the system of leadership structures at the base level. But the leadership role of the Party organizations is strong or weak depending first of all on the quality of the Party members. This quality has to be high before we have strong committees and good cadres. The Party members' quality is the consolidated product of both political quality and capacity for action, it will not be adequate when one aspect is missing and it will not do should it be weak in one aspect or the other.

In the present new stage, the revolutionary undertaking of our Party is extremely heavy but very glorious. The whole people and the whole army, under the leadership of the Party, are bringing out all their energy and capabilities to achieve at all cost two strategic tasks at the same time: to successfully build socialism and to increase national defense, to maintain our political security, public order and social safety, and to be combat ready and fight to defend firmly the socialist Fatherland.

The quality and capabilities of the Party members in general, and of the Party members in the armed forces in particular, must at the present time be expressed in the following way: not to be shaken in the face of difficulties, to fight persistently every day and every hour to do practical things, thus contributing toward expanding production, stabilizing and improving the life of the people, and pushing back the negative phenomena in society. We must raise high the spirit of fighting to protect the Fatherland on the front while at the same time honing our vigilance in the face of political, economic and ideological sabotage plots and stratagems of the Peking expansionists. We must at all time maintain firmly the awareness of the need to organize discipline, maintain firmly solidarity and agreement within the Party, defend the truth and defend the Party, fight against erroneous viewpoints and expressions of opportunism, factionalism and lack of solidarity. We must maintain firmly a healthy, clean and simple life, live out of the results of true labor by ourselves, and not let the life of luxury and depravity attract us. We must be eager to study, be avid of knowledge, make every effort to raise our understanding of socialism, of the general line and policies of the Party, of our professional specialization, be expert at and accomplishing really well the jobs that have been assigned to us without overweening pride or laziness.

The Party members in the people's armed forces, because of the requirements of the political tasks of the entire army as well as of each and everyone of us, must all

have a strong fighting spirit and be ready to sacrifice on behalf of the Fatherland and for socialism, have a firm grasp of and correctly implement the general line and viewpoints of the Party, have a firm grasp of the military sciences and art as well as of the military knowhow and technology in accordance with one's function, and accomplish in outstanding manner our tasks of combat readiness, fighting, training, work, study and production; they must implement in exemplary fashion and give their all to protect the general line and policies of the Party, respect the laws of the state and the discipline of the army. The Party members also must pay regular attention to the spiritual and material life of the masses, help the progressive ones to ceaselessly accomplish well their tasks, and have the trust of the masses.

To build the ranks of Party members at the base level, we must pay extreme attention to the work of expanding the Party, attracting to the Party elite elements from among the masses to bring in new energy and fighting capability for the Party and to create the conditions for perfecting on a permanent basis the organization of the cells at the company level.

The expansion of the Party must follow exact directions, criteria, principles and procedures. We should not pretext the fact that we are busy to neglect the expansion of the Party; neither should we aim at quantity and relax on the question of quality, lower the criteria and be negligent about the procedures. We must consider the expansion of the Party to be the responsibility of each and every Party member, to be an important content in the movement for motivating the Youth Union to participate in the building of the Party.

To raise the fighting capability of the basic Party organizations, together with the perfecting of the leadership organization and the promotion of the masses' collective ownership right, we must strengthen and consolidate the command regimes.

We must not think that the regimes of command are not related to the leadership capability of the basic Party organizations, whether those regimes are strengthened or not. On the other hand, one of the mottoes set forth by the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress is "to build the Party in necessary conjunction with the perfecting of the organization and the raising of the management capacity of the state." In the People's Army, at the base level, strong leadership organization must be closely linked to the effectiveness of the regimes applied by a commander. To realize in full such regimes is one of the important principles meant to strengthen the leadership of the Party toward the army.

In the last few years, the regimes of a commander have been implemented one step further in our army. In the coming days, these regimes shall be expanded, perfected and made into a pattern. The basic Party organization must lead and promote vigorously the effectiveness of such regimes, consider it to be its own political task and to be a content meant to strengthen the Party's leadership at the base level and to build the basic units into strong and comprehensive units.

The political tasks of the unit are turned into action through various directives and orders, through the organizational and operational work done by the commander. For that reason, the more consolidated the structure of command and the more absolutely and strictly the directives and orders of the commander get implemented, the better the unit's tasks get accomplished and the leadership strength of the basic Party organization get promoted.

The basic Party organization must on the one hand play up the spirit of responsibility, the creativity, the active role and the decisive spirit of the commander; on the other hand, it must educate and lead the Party members, the cadres, and the soldiers in thoroughly implementing all the directives and orders of the commander on a permanent basis. The Party members must not only be exemplary in thorough implementation of directives and orders but also must work with the masses and persuade them to overcome all difficulties so that the orders of the commander actually find effective implementation. We must do it in such a way that the commander at the base unit carry out his function accurately, which is to directly manage and run all aspects of the unit's work in accordance with a concentrated and unified plan; he must grasp the everyday situation of the various detachments, of each cadre and soldier so as to actively solve in timely fashion the difficulties encountered, correct the distortions found in the implementation of tasks, to prevent and overcome aberrations that bear on the fighting power of the unit and on the character and beautiful traditions of the army. To fully promote the regime of one person commanding, the basic Party organization must strengthen its control work, it must control the activities of the cells and of the Party members, including also the activities of the commander so as to insure that the general line, policies and resolutions of the Party and the state laws be fully understood and strictly implemented. Through this control work, we must clearly point out to the commander his strengths and shortcomings, unveil those questions that need solution in order to boost up the unit's accomplishment of tasks, and raise the managerial and operational effectiveness of the commander.

The Party member who is the deputy to the commander must help the latter directly organize the implementation, control and follow up in the work that has been assigned to the unit. The assisting organs at the base unit have the task of providing effective input for the commander to make decisions, that is in accordance with their respective function. The basic Party organization must lead in the building of the various organs so that they become solid and strong in every respect, politically, ideologically, organizationally and professionally, so that they can build their own pattern and regime of work, making it so that the work of various organs get closely coordinated under the concentrated and unified performance of the commander; all activities of the organs must, moreover, be directed toward the company level and directly serve the soldiers themselves.

The commander must know how to rely on the political organ, on the basic Party organization and on the mass organizations in order to carry out his work, promote the collective ownership rights of the masses, thus creating the consolidated strength of the unit so as to successfully accomplish all tasks.

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The building of the basic Party organizations is a big question, it is the combined result of many facets of activity. It is not simply the work of the basic Party organization alone, it is at the same time the responsibility of various echelons and sectors that are above the particular basic organization, of the whole system of political organs from above down.

As we know, the building of the Party is a task of strategic importance, it is a determinant factor in all successes of the revolution. The results of Party building are concretely expressed in a variety of ways first of all in the basic Party organization. The situation of the basic Party organization is the very yardstick

for measuring the concern of various echelons and sectors and the results of their work in building the Party. Regular, close guidance and concrete, timely orientation by the higher echelons given to the base units constitute a very decisive factor in the building of the basic Party organizations. On the other hand, the weaknesses of the basic Party organizations may come from many reasons not the least of which is that they have not had the guidance, control and orientation as they should from above echelons.

Wherever the higher echelons than the basic Party organization see clearly their responsibility towards the building of basic Party organizations and thus pull all resources towards helping the base, making sure that the basic Party organization become strong and clean in a fundamental and comprehensive way, where they are able to mobilize all the local organs to solve according to their functions the problems encountered by the base in a synchronous and consistent manner from the top down, there the basic Party organizations would show clear transformation and their fighting power would be raised day after day. On the contrary, wherever the above echelons have not seen the full extent of their responsibilities, wherever they have not defined the correct role of the basic Party organization, thinking that the weaknesses of the latter are due solely to its own doing, where they do not strictly reviewed their own advocated policies and plans, where they do not keep close touch with the situation and where they do not directly go to the base to provide guidance, control and followup, there the situation of the basic Party organization not only would not show any change for the better and its own tasks would be made difficult to accomplish.

Nowadays, the basic Party organization both inside and outside the army has gone into a new development phase. As set forth in the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, this new phase requires that "the basic Party organizations in various fields of activity must have different organizational forms, different content and different methods of leadership, that are appropriate to the nature and the framework of each unit."

Thus, there must be a vigorous transformation in the work of guidance given to the building of basic Party organizations, there must be vigorous transformation also at the basic Party organizations themselves, and vigorous transformation at the echelons right above the basic Party organizations as well as at the level of the military region and military corps [quan doan]. Many new problems from the point of view of content, methods of leadership and ways of operating are being born from the realities of basic Party organization building in the last few years both for the base level itself and for the echelons above that level. We must start from the realistic experiences and use the light of the Party resolutions in order to find out a more effective way of guiding the building of basic Party organizations.

The basic Party organizations themselves must make extremely great efforts on their own.

The above echelons must correctly assess the importance of the building of basic Party organizations and must concentrate more strongly on the base level.

Combining its own efforts with the direct help from various echelons, combining its own transformation with that of various echelons, the basic Party organization in the army will surely make the extra mile to answer the requirement of building

strong and clean basic Party organizations, of accomplishing well all tasks and of contributing together with the rest of the Party to increasing even more the leadership of the Party over the army.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARTICLE VIEWS AERIAL ATTACKS, COUNTERING AERIAL ATTACKS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 12-20, 35

[Article by Brigadier General Hoang Van Khanh: "Aerial Attacks and Countering Aerial Attacks"]

[Text] Aerial attacks are considered to be a kind of fighting involving one attack or a series of attacks from the air using airplanes or rockets which come in surprise fashion massively, in concentrated, fierce and continuous manner over a short or relatively short time on a number of targets or important target areas from the point of view of military, political or economic import on the ground and on the water surface of the enemy. Depending upon the objectives and requirements set forth and upon the forces and means available, people set up the aerial attacks or aerial attack campaigns (that include series of aerial attacks) and the so-called strategic aerial attacks.

After the First World War (1914-1918), the various branches of science and technology and military technology have progressed equally fast. Better and better attack planes get produced capable of flying high, for long distances and at faster and faster speeds while carrying many kinds of weapons that are a lot more destructive. The military circles of imperialism constantly want to get away from the situation of a protracted war which would be very expensive, to have a lightning war which stresses speed and quick victory in order to attain the objective of aggressive wars concluded in a short period of time. It is for this reason that there is more and more stress on aerial attacks of the strategic kind right from the first hours, the first days of the war. It is the imperialists' scheme that through strategic aerial attacks at the beginning of the war based on concentrated forces and powerful means, they would be able to surprise the enemy and destroy a large part of the latter's air force, gain superiority in the air, paralyze the anti-aircraft defense systems of the adversary, destroy the fighting capability of the enemy army and its warmaking potential, destroy or throw into confusion the war command, leadership and national operating structures of the enemy, cause difficulties to the transfer of peacetime activities into warmaking capabilities, and thus bring about a rapid change in the balance of forces and get a lightning resolution to the war.

The history of the Second World War (1939-1945) has given us much evidence regarding the aerial attacks of Hitlerite Germany. When they launched their bandit attacks on Poland Hitler's air force carried out massive and simultaneous attacks on 24 Polish airports. When their attacks turned to France, Belgium and Holland,

the fascists had their air force carry out surprise attacks on 72 airports of the three countries. In the first day of the war against the Soviet Union the Germans attacked 66 airports in the military zones near the frontier. With such concentration of force and means in these attacks at the beginning of the war, surprise attacks accomplished from the air, the aggressors have inflicted great damage to the enemy air forces. In just one day the Polish air force lost 20 percent of all the airplanes it had at the beginning (at which time it had 824 fighting machines). In a mere two days the French air force lost 274 airplanes.

Since the Second World War, because of the vigorous development of the scientific and technological revolution in the world and together with the priority and rapid application of new scientific and technological achievements to the military realm, the military technology of armies belonging to developed industrial societies has recorded a big step forward as regard both the quantity of equipment and the modern character of the weapons and fighting materiel. Today's attack airplanes have a great range and can reach any part of the enemy air space to attack predetermined targets. Many categories now have a speed twice the speed of sound or higher ( 2M), they are capable of operating at night and in bad weather, which thus enables them to cut short flying time and create a surprise effect on the enemy. The self-defense capabilities of the modern planes are also extremely high thanks to their great mobility and their being equipped with early warning devices, fuzzing devices and with extremely accurate weapons with which to fight back. In particular the bomb load of modern planes has increased tremendously and the various kinds of weapons with which the attack planes are equipped, from the bombs to the various kinds of cannons and rockets, all have a great destructive power and high killing capabilities besides being highly accurate.

It is because of such developments in the military techniques and in the technology of airplanes and airplane weaponry that no matter how far the targets of an enemy country may be they still can be within reach of one's means of aerial attack. The strategic targets of a country such as industrial centers, energy nerve systems, administrative centers, communication junctions, command buildings, military bases, airports, ports, and troop concentrations, etc. everything could become the target of aerial bombardments, they can be the objects of destruction right from the first hours of the war and during the whole war period. Aerial bombardments, especially strategic aerial bombardments carried out at the beginning of a war, are being given more and more attention by the military circles of imperialism which are endeavoring to apply them to their aggressive wars.

A typical case in point is the strategic aerial bombardment carried out by Israel at the beginning of its 1967 war against the Arabs. Right from the very first attacks, ten Egyptian airports and the majority of the planes parked there had been destroyed. In the second wave Israeli planes massively attacked another nine Egyptian airports and other airports in Jordan, Syria and Iraq. In 5 hours from the moment they took off, the Israeli air force had destroyed or downed 375 fighter planes of the Arab side. It was thanks to this surprise aerial attack that the Israeli air force had been able to wrest superiority in the air and provide effective support for the tank columns and the mechanized troops in their occupation of the Sinai peninsula, thus creating the conditions for concluding the war successfully within one week.

In order to achieve the objectives of the aerial bombardments, especially of the strategic ones at the beginning of a war, the enemy usually pays extreme attention

to the surprise factor of the massive and powerful attacks and to the wresting of superiority in the air right from the start. If the surprise element is secured these strategic aerial bombardments can easily inflict tremendous amounts of casualties and destruction on military, political and economic targets; paralyze the enemy's air defense system and diminish his capacity for fighting back besides throwing him in confusion, from which point the enemy could be pushed into a chain situation of passivity in the face of continuing aerial and ground attacks coming from the side that launches the war. It is for this reason that in the present conditions of international relations, not only the socialist countries and those which have regained their independence pay extreme attention to the work of air defense and to the organization for fighting against aerial assaults in the work of consolidation of national defense and in the protection of the Fatherland but also the imperialist countries, in their preparation for and prosecution of aggressive wars, must pay extreme attention to the question of air defense and fighting against air assaults.

The rapid application of modern technical achievements also leads to the transformation and perfection of antiaircraft weaponry and equipment, to the organization and implementation of methods to fight aerial assaults. We are referring to the early and timely warning systems in space, in the air or on the ground, the networks of rapid and solid communication, and the automatic command systems, especially the means of air defense fighting composed of artillery batteries and modern rockets meant to destroy the enemy's means of aerial attack by shooting from the ground and intercepting or fighter planes that can intercept these means of attack right in the air even before they can come into the air space over the attack targets. The proportion of air defense forces in the modern armies has also increased tremendously. The structures of an air defense organization also call for many components and many different forces including fighting services, military air defense forces and civilian air defense forces. Many air defense questions in the context of modern warfare are being studied so that one can arrive at some resolution include: early warning systems in space and in the air, the fighting against low flying aircraft, the antirocket rocket system, the automatization of the air defense command, the destruction of aerial assault means outside of the target areas that need protection and outside of the national territory in the case of atomic wars, etc.

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Fighting against aerial assaults, especially against strategic air attacks at the beginning of a war, has become an organic component in the plans to consolidate national defense, to organize the defense of the fatherland, to be combat ready and to fight to protect our socialist Fatherland. Depending on the concrete conditions and capabilities of each country, the requirements that apply to the tasks of air defense, to the organization and the practice of fighting against aerial attacks will differ. The fundamental need will be to destroy the air attack forces and means of the enemy outside the air space right over the targets and areas that need protection, we must destroy them at distances very far away, outside the national territory if possible. We must eliminate all possibilities of being surprised in the enemy's attacks, wrest the active role of fighting him right from the start, fight him in the distance and quickly crush their air attacks, and firmly protect important economic, military and political targets, thus contributing to protecting the country so that it may gear up for wartime situations, defeating all aggressive attacks and firmly protecting our socialist Fatherland.

If military history has recorded successful aerial assaults it has also recorded those that failed. It is easy for everyone to see that the side that carries out aerial attacks always counts on the element of surprise and initiative in dealing a devastating blow on the enemy. But such intentions are not always realizable, and even in the case when they get realized to a certain extent the results do not always turn out to be as projected. For instance, in the first day of the patriotic war carried out by the Soviet people (1941-1945), although 66 Soviet airports were attacked by the German fascist air force, the Soviet pilots managed to do 6,000 sorties and down over 200 enemy planes. The anti-U.S. war of national salvation of the Vietnamese people has shown that the attacker himself can be surprised by the timely, vigorous and highly effective counteraction of the adversary. The shameful failure of the strategic aerial assault performed by the U.S. B-52s in the last days of December 1972 and aimed at Hanoi and Haiphong is an eloquent case in point. With their B-52 trump cards that can carry huge loads of bombs, that are thoroughly modern in equipment, that could fly very far and at night or in the fog, which are equipped with fuzzing devices, besides being escorted and protected by modern fighter interceptors, and which have never been downed before, the U.S. imperialists thought that they could level Hanoi and Haiphong, forcing us to sit at the negotiating table in the position of the underdog. But the results proved to be entirely opposite to what the U.S. wanted. The whole world had witnessed the helplessness of the "unimaginable power" of the U.S. air force.

In the surface-to-air people's war against the U.S. imperialists' destructive air war carried out over the North of our country, our army and people have neutralized many aerial assault battles and campaigns carried out by the U.S., we have shot down over 4,000 modern fighter planes and captured many bandit pilots belonging to their three air force groups 7, 8 and 13. The art of organizing and practicing air defense fighting and campaigns fighting against enemy aerial assaults carried out by our people's armed forces in the modern situation has also, through the realities of this fight, been formed and expanded ceaselessly. Impregnated with the ideology of attack of the Vietnamese military general line and science, that art has helped carry out resolute, active, and self-assertive air defense battles and campaigns which oftentimes go beyond the framework of defense only and take on the character of counterattack.

The art of organizing and practicing air defense fighting and campaigns against enemy aerial assault as described above must of course be developed and raised even higher in the fighting to protect our socialist Fatherland, in accordance with the objects of the new fighting, in accordance with the requirements and tasks of protecting the political, economic and communication centers together with other military forces of ours, together with the growth of the air defense force, the air force as a service and together with the air defense forces of various other kinds and together with the military art of our people's war in the new situation and conditions.

The success of fighting against air assault, especially against the so-called strategic aerial assaults at the beginning of a war, depends on many factors. First of all, we must list the following:

1. The high level of combat readiness as a permanent factor of the air defense troops.

The experience of our people's war fighting against the destructive war carried out by the U.S. imperialists' air force over the North of our country shows that

the high combat readiness of the air defense troops plays a decisive role in limiting and eliminating the surprise aerial assault blows of the U.S. bandits, in wresting the initiative to our side and in rapidly counterfighting in time to crush their assaults. Combat readiness is a fundamental index that bespeaks the will and fighting power of the air defense forces in the mission of protecting our socialist Vietnamese Fatherland at the present time.

The 1967 Mideast War is still being recalled by many people in the military circles as a question of actuality because of its surprise character. In order to wrest the element of surprise in that war, the Israeli have proceeded in very comprehensive way with the preparations for the war; they investigated and reconnoitered in meticulous fashion the air defense system as well as the air bases of the enemy countries. They picked their moment of attack at a time when the enemy was least prepared as at dawn when the enemy troops were sleeping or on a sunday. The reason why they could wrest victory in such a speedy was also because the air defense systems of the countries that were aggressed upon were not in a situation of combat readiness, which made it that they lost their capability of countering in time the massive initial assaults carried out by the attackers.

Nowadays, the air attackers have even more potentialities than ever for wresting the surprise factor to their side. The conditions favoring that are: the reconnaissance satellites equipped with ultramodern gadgetry; the various plans for strategic and battle tactical maneuvers; meticulous and accurate preparations for aerial assault and fully planned out implementation; the various means of strategic and battle reconnaissance as well as the means of fighting exist in many complementary way and they also operate on a regular basis making it difficult for the enemy to detect the signs of an impending aerial assault; finally, means of assault with a range of great distances, of high speed and high accuracy, etc. For this reason, the high degree of combat readiness on a permanent basis of the air defense system and of the air defense situation of each country must also be the result of good application of modern military scientific and technological achievements and of the military art in order to avoid surprise assaults. Concretely speaking, the air defense forces and the air force itself must always be in a situation of high combat readiness--and this, on a permanent basis--as shown by technical indices like the amount of time covered by electronic surveillance as well as by other surveillance means operating in accordance with stipulated guidelines so as to closely manage our air space and discover in time the enemy when it appears from afar; the number of cadres and fighters on fighting duty on the battlefields, in the airports and in command centers; the number and quality of antiaircraft batteries as well as the quantity and quality of rockets, airplanes, ammunition, fuel, transportation and other means that are ready to engage in fighting when the order comes; the number of times when our communication systems get checked, when on-the-spot inspection of combat readiness is carried out in accordance with set regimes. No matter whether it might be night or day, whether it is peacetime or in time of war, whether the weather is good or bad, the air defense troops must still implement well all stipulations and regimes regarding combat readiness. This combat readiness must exist in each person, each weapon, each piece of equipment or ammunition, and it must exist also in each collective, each military unit as well as in the entire system. Combat readiness must characterize every step, from the plans and fighting schemas to the systems of fighting command and fighting itself.

## 2. A solid and mobile air defense system.

The air defense system meant to protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland is a combination of strength of all the services in the air defense branch, in the air force, and of the various air defense units working in combination with the widespread people's air defense forces scattered in all the localities. This is a system of firepower that is both solid and mobile made up of many kinds of weaponry and technical equipment including those that are modern and relatively modern; it is an organized system with enough forces to guarantee the tasks of combat readiness and of fighting that have been determined for them, while at the same time having reserve forces in store, with a tight, accurate and timely network of control and command so as to fight the enemy continually through many a variegated form. The strength of this air defense system must be expressed in concentrated fashion through two main capabilities: one is the capacity to discover in time the intentions and aerial assault actions of the enemy, and the other is the capacity to fight back resolutely and speedily crush all such assaults. To do so, we must be able to organize a tight management of the air space through both methods of observation and reconnaissance, through modern means such as warning radar systems, through technical reconnaissance and regular reconnaissance means such as eye observation so that they can complement one another and guarantee the accurate and timely discovery of enemy aerial assault symptoms and actions in various conditions in time and space as well as in various weather conditions. We must calculate, organize, divide up the burden and utilize our forces and means to form a solid air defense battle configuration, concentrate our forces to protect our political, economic and military nerve centers and rapidly crush the enemy strategic aerial assaults at the beginning of a war while at the same time countering the various air attack blows attempted by the enemy at practically all heights, at any distance or from any direction, so as to guarantee the elimination and crushing of enemy air attack forces before they could reach the projected targets. The modern character of the air defense activities also requires that our air defense forces have the capability to fight and to fight victoriously in all conditions, including observation restricted by night, poor weather, the situation of electronic war and fuzzing activities by the enemy, etc. The combined use of many methods such as camouflage, tactical maneuvers, terrain rearrangements, battlefield fortifications, electronic war, mobile movements of forces, etc. is an important consideration if we want to fight the enemy by taking the initiative into our hands and make surprise our weapon. The full promotion of the people's air defense forces' role in such activities as securing the enemy, countering the enemy air force, building our air defense battle-line, doing tactical maneuvers, organizing for protecting one's forces and means, and taking care of the damage resulting from the enemy attacks, etc. is also a question of great significance and bearing in raising the strength of our entire air defense system.

## 3. Initiative-taking, timely, accurate and flexible guidance and command in air defense fighting.

In air defense fighting today, people have paid and must pay attention to such characteristics as: the situation in the air which is particularly complicated, which changes constantly and in surprise fashion; the big amount of tasks to be performed, the large amount of forces and means that get involved in the fighting and in the battle; the expensive utilization and rapid consumption of materiel and technical means; the need for rapid restoration of the air defense system that

gets damaged or destroyed; the enemy can also use in concentrated form many attack forces and means in the air, using also many different schemes in order to overcome our air defense system and surprise attack various predetermined objectives, etc. It is for this reason that the effectiveness and creativity shown in the organization of air defense guidance and command must first of all be expressed in the full grasp of the enemy's intentions, the full grasp of the situation at hand, quick and accurate decision-making, the existence of good plans and precise fighting instructions, the maximum utilization of available forces and means, the concentration of all efforts to eliminate the main enemy aerial assault forces and means at the greatest possible distance, at their most important avenues, and thus to protect the enemy's intended targets and target areas.

A question of primary importance for air defense fighting command is to fully grasp the enemy situation in the air so as to initiate the fighting in time to counter his moves in the distance. To create surprise the enemy would hide his actions, use new fighting means and methods, take advantage of good timing, act quickly and trick the adversary in terms of forces involved, formation and the duration of assault, etc. It is for this reason that the commander and the command organ must understand the enemy's situation through many sources, they must analyze and consolidate the various sources of information we have about the enemy in an objective and scientific fashion, according to the regime that has been defined, in order to discover in time all the intentions and actions of the enemy. From the point of full grasp of the enemy, we will assess their plans of action and build the projected patterns of assault that they might take, especially those on a large scale, that are complicated and possibly fierce so as to prepare our own plans for countering them in accordance with the objective realities of our situation. We must absolutely never underestimate the enemy.

An extremely important factor that would create the strength and success of our air defense system would be the unification of our action, the unification of our command in the whole system. Consequently, in order to fully utilize the available air defense forces and means we must organize them in accordance with a unified intention, in an unified plan originating from the highest possible center for the whole country. Based on this unified plan, we would collaboratively organize in extremely tight fashion the various forces; organize the cooperation between the ground forces and those in the air; organize the cooperation between the national air defense troops and those belonging to the army, the air force and the navy; organize the cooperation between the mobile air defense forces which are run by the [Defense] Ministry and the air defense forces of various localities, etc. Only a high level of unified command and tight cooperation can make it possible for the air defense system to form many fronts, to acquire depth, and allow it to control various altitudes and in every direction with a high degree of effectiveness, which would make it that the enemy become vulnerable to heavy damage even if they only choose to fly a short distance in our skies.

The essential form of concentrated guidance and command of our air defense efforts meant to eliminate the enemy's aerial attack forces and means and to protect our nerve centers and armed forces is found in the air defense campaigns. Each air defense campaign is not simply the simple adding of various battles, it is the consolidation of various battles in their mutual relationships with one another; these battles must also be planned beforehand and implemented according to plan in accordance with unified objectives, forces, fighting methods and a unified command. The enemy will always want to use the element of surprise to carry out their

aggressive wars, they will launch large air force capabilities which are meant to influence the progress and even conclusion of the war through first strikes. If in countering this blow we do not do a good job, then it will mean disastrous consequences for the country. It is for this reason that the modern air defense campaign is the fundamental form of fighting we have to defeat the enemy strategic aerial assault strikes at the beginning of a war. In the campaign we must have a concentration of forces and air defense means, a concentration of air defense efforts in the main directions; we must also maintain on a permanent basis or restore rapidly a unified command and close cooperative organization among the various air defense forces, organize the assured maintenance of the fighting, the maintenance of rear services and technical repairs in a comprehensive and timely fashion, besides having strong forces in reserve as well.

#### 4. The good fighting level of the air defense troops and units.

This good fighting level will find expression in each fighter, each cadre, each big or small collective unit, each fighting and fighting support component; it will find expression in our capacity to master our weapons and means of fighting, especially the more modern ones; in our firm grasp of fighting methods, of various manner of acting in order to be able to wrest the initiative in the fighting, to direct vigorously and accurately our firepower towards the air attack formations of the enemy. This fighting level also finds expression in our very way of life which is always to be combat ready, to live in strict discipline, and it will find expression in the fine implementation of responsibilities by each one of us, the close cooperation among the individuals, the units and the various forces in order to bring about the highest effectiveness in air defense fighting.

The organization and equipment of the Air Defense Service in our army are getting more and more uniform and modern. Our weapons and means used to fight air strikes have been and are being increased. In their air attacks the enemy does not only use modern technologies such as high speed and highly mobile ultrasonic jets, various kinds of highly accurate guided missiles and bombs, radioelectronic means and equipment and antiradioelectronic means and equipment, etc. it also will combine them with many tactical tricks such as tactical maneuvers, tricky moves, sudden change of pace, change of altitude, very low flying, etc. Thus, to promote the character and effectiveness of our technical equipment and crush the technological and tactical tricks of the enemy, the cadres and fighters in various air defense units must be extremely active in studying various fighting methods, take the initiative in learning and getting training, raising their military knowhow and their grasp of tactics, and become thoroughly proficient in military techniques, especially in the more modern kind. Not only should they grasp the techniques of guiding various kinds of missiles and modern antiaircraft batteries as well as of the modern fighter planes, the utilization techniques of various air reconnaissance means and of modern radio communication means, the techniques of maintaining our radioelectronic means so that they do not only operate regularly in different environments but also can overcome the enemy radioelectronic means in the fighting engagements and during the air defense campaigns. These are missions of both urgent and longterm significance, which not only need to be carried out in accordance with various training programs and plans but which must also be implemented in the very process of getting combat ready and after every air defense battle.

The situation of air defense fighting can develop any time and change extremely rapidly, in complicated and resolute fashion. For this reason, in the case of the

air defense cadres and fighters, the need for organization and discipline, the sense of urgency and precision together with the taking of initiative and creativity have become like an organic part of the fighting level of each person, each unit and each comrade in command. These are also extremely important factors that are needed to guarantee the functions of each person as well as the close cooperation among various people, various components and various units; they are needed to guarantee the maintenance of unified command, to promote all the available capacity of each collective, each unit and of the entire air defense system.

The level of fighting of the various air defense units also finds important expression in the command capabilities of the cadres. The command cadres in the air defense service have accumulated much knowledge and experience in the people's surface-to-air war fighting over the North of our country during the years of struggle against the U.S. for national salvation. This is a precious capital that must be put to full use and expanded in the new situation. But it must also be realized that the new conditions affecting national defense, combat readiness and the present people's war of protection of the Fatherland have required and are in the process of requiring that each commander acquire new knowledge and a new level of understanding. We must start from the objectives and nature of the war, from the general military line and from the military art in order to go into depth in studying and developing the air defense fighting arts of our armed forces, to raise the level of organization, command and collaborative work among the cadres of various echelons in the air defense service, and to raise the quality of air defense combat readiness so as to crush all enemy air strike attempts.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INSECURITY IN ADJOINING PRECINCTS, WARDS REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Chi Tinh; "Adjoining Areas"]

[Text] During a ceremony held on 3 July 1982 under the chairmanship of the precinct party committee secretary to mark the emulation pledge among six wards (O Cho Dua, Van Mieu, Cat Linh, Kham Thien, Nguyen Trai and Thuong Dinh) which all have markets and which are situated in Dong Da Precinct, a representative of Cat Linh Ward proposed that the greatest attention should be paid to public order and security in the areas adjacent to different wards and precincts.

Based on a lot of things concerning public order and sanitation which we have seen or heard of when strolling about Hanoi streets, we find that the above-mentioned proposal is very appropriate and that it demonstrates the intention of the signatories to the emulation pledge to obtain some practical result instead of working merely for the sake of appearance because the adjoining areas are usually places where elements engaged in illegal activities gather together, where houses are built and commercial dealings carried out contrary to law or where garbage is dumped disorderly. From an objective point of view, this situation is due to the fact that each ward or precinct has relied on another and shifted responsibility on it and has also failed to exercise control and inspection and to take the necessary measures in the belief that the territory or people involved fall under the jurisdiction of the neighboring ward or precinct. This has provided an opportunity for elements engaged in illegal activities and for persons lacking in civilized manners to commit acts that are contrary to law and regulations. Sometimes, while control and inspection is being carried out on one side, malefactors run nimbly and escape to the other side where the adjoining area is loosely controlled. It follows that in maintaining public order and security and administering social affairs, it is necessary to pay attention first to adjoining areas such as dike and river banks, public gardens and so on. But it is not absolutely necessary that all measures be formulated, coordinated and taken by the municipal or precinct authorities though this method is a sound one because if one waits for these authorities to convene a joint meeting to assign jobs, it may take a very long time before problems are resolved. Meanwhile, negative manifestations continue to happen every day and hour in these areas. The best and quickest course of action is for precincts to consult with their counterparts and for wards to do the same in order to bring their spirit of ownership and self-sufficiency into play and to take the initiative in coordinating their activities and in assigning

to each other the task of exercising control and inspection and dealing with all cases that may arise, thereby checking all activities of the lawbreakers and preventing people having the habit of dumping garbage disorderly or building houses illegally from continuing to act wrongly... The municipality will surely welcome such measures and will support the various wards and precincts as it has helped the Cua Nam, Van Mieu, Pho Hue and Ngo Thi Nham Wards do this task satisfactorily.

We have often spoken about measures that are uniform, that encompass many areas and that are carried out at all times. These three conditions must be fulfilled if we are to solve the problem of public order and sanitation in the adjoining areas.

9332

CSO: 4209/485

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES TIGHTEN SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Southern Provinces Strengthen Work of Protecting Socialist Property and Maintaining Social Order and Security"]

[Text] Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City the key leaders of the administrative, public security, army, control, and court organs of the provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Minh Hai, of the military regions and corps, and of the relevant central sectors, participated in a conference to study and discuss the plan to implement Council of Ministers resolution No 128/HDBT, "Regarding urgent measures for protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety."

Comrade Pham Hung, a member of the Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the resolution and presided over the conference.

The conference unanimously concluded that during the recent period the echelons and sectors have made many all-out efforts to implement Resolution No 31 of the Political Bureau and Directive No 108 of the Secretariat, and the resolutions and directives of the Council of Ministers regarding the work of protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety, and have attained a number of initial results. In comparison to 1980 the number of criminal offenses has declined, and the number of major murder and robbery cases has also declined in a number of areas. However, the situation is still very serious and the enemy are continually waging a many-sided war of destruction against our country. The negative phenomena in social life and in the economic activities have undergone complicated changes. Corruption, waste, and the theft of socialist property are still occurring in many sectors, most seriously in the warehouses and in the transportation and delivery of goods. At the construction sites there still occur the waste and thievery of materials and raw materials, and many production bases have not strictly observed discipline regarding the delivery of products to the state. That situation provided openings for people who engage in illegal livelihood and steal state property, provides an opportunity for speculators and blackmarketeers to collude with bad elements within the organs to obtain state goods, harm production plans, market management, price stabilization, etc., and adversely affects the lives of cadres, workers, civil servant and the people. The above-mentioned loopholes and deficiencies are also provide opportunities for the enemy to sabotage our economy and for hooligans and thugs to engage in activities that disturb social order.

The conference unanimously agreed that the above situation is serious and that urgent, resolute steps must be taken to correct it. The heads of sectors from the central level down to the base level must carry out incisive reviews of the situation of their sectors, localities, and units, and set forth the requirements and measures for rapidly rectifying the management and protection of socialist property on the basis of launching a revolutionary mass movement and motivating everyone to play the role of collective masters, participate positively in the protection of socialist property, struggle to maintain social order and safety, and oppose economic sabotage by the enemy.

The conference expressed confidence that if, under the leadership of the party committee echelons, the collective mastership role of the working people is brought into play and the heads of the sectors and units resolutely carry out the policies, regulations, and bylaws, overcome the shortcomings in economic management and the protection of socialist property, and strictly implement the urgent measures set forth in Resolution No 128 of the Council of Ministers, the situation regarding the protection of socialist property and the maintenance of social order and safety is certain to undergo a good transformation and contribute to the victorious implementation of the five-year state plan (1981-1985).

Concluding the conference, comrade Pham Hung applauded the sectors and localities for having made many all-out efforts and applied creative measures in protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety. He analyzed the reasons for the situation, admonished the delegates to the conference to grasp the guiding measures to victoriously implement the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, and stressed that the struggle to protect socialist property and maintain social order and safety is an integral part of the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are waging a many-sided war of destruction against our country's revolution.

The party committee echelons, political administrations, and mass organizations must educate the cadres, party members, workers, civil servants, and mass association members to positively implement the regulations and bylaws regarding the protection of organs, enterprises, and socialist property, and resolutely punish the speculators, blackmarketeers, and the thieving, murdering hooligans and thugs. At the same time, they must keep up their vigilance and resolutely stop and punish the enemy's sabotage activities. In that struggle, the party committee echelons must firmly grasp the structure of the party leading, the people serving as the masters, and the state managing. Under the leadership of the party committee echelons and the management of the political administrations, it is necessary to launch a deep and broad mass movement, condemn acts which violate socialist property, oppose negative phenomena, and promptly uncover and stop sabotage; it is necessary to closely coordinate the movement to protect socialist property and oppose negativism among the cadres, workers, and civil servants in organs and enterprises with the mass movement to protect national security in society; it is necessary to closely combine the task of building pure and strong internal ranks, improve management, and combine the promotion of production with the protection of socialist property, the maintenance of social order and safety, and opposition to the enemy's economic sabotage. On the basis of bringing into play the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship system, the functional sectors must fully understand the common guiding thoughts, coordinate and unify their activities, and resolutely struggle

against, suppress, and promptly deal with the criminals on a nationwide scale as well as in each locality, area, and base, especially in the key sectors and the large municipalities, as stipulated.

Comrade Pham Hung admonished the delegates to report to the party committee echelons immediately after returning from the conference in order to draft plans to guide the victorious implementation of Resolution No 128/HDBT of the Council of Ministers.

5616  
CSO: 4209/497

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MATERIALS SUPPLY ORGANIZATION FIGHTS THEFTS, CORRUPTION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jun 82 p 3

[ Article by Quang Cat: "Zone 1 Materials Supply Federation Takes Positive Action To Fight Negative Aspects" ]

[Text] The Zone 1 Materials Supply Federation (Ministry of Supply)consists of 4 corporations specialized in such commodities as equipment parts, metals, chemicals and electrical insulation materials and 6 general corporations and distribution centers trading each year tens of thousands of items valued at about 400 million dong. In addition, it also includes a transport enterprise with 200 vehicles in operation.

The volume of goods and materials is very large and includes the items that are very vital in the national economy and also very common in everyday life like electrical articles, ball bearings, magnetic wire, a number of metal goods, chemicals, etc. Its storehouses are half-secure in almost all cases and mostly located in port and terminal areas on such communications axes as Dau Cau, Van Dien, Lien Ninh, etc. A number of secure storehouses are located in the areas like Duc Giang and Huynh Cung where a number of bad elements and criminals gather. This special situation easily gives rise to negative phenomena. In the last 2 years the fight against negative aspects in accordance with the directive of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat was being extended to all installations in the sector and obtained some definite results.

Cadres and workers have been struggling to overcome the state of slackened economic management, making efforts to improve and strengthen the protection of the state's materials and properties, seriously fighting against thefts and bribe-ries and encouraging the collective ownership role of the masses in productive labor.

In addition to consolidating and perfecting their organization, many units reexamined the behavior of their cadres and economic management staff and firmly

replaced those who had been involved in thefts, briberies and illegal business. One corporation replaced 15 people -- 5 storehouse keepers, 1 station chief, 2 accountants, 2 guards and 5 drivers. To strengthen the protecting force, the units selected qualified people to receive professional training and appointed in time additional unit leaders and deputy leaders capable of being in charge of protecting materials and properties and maintaining political security in organs.

To reduce the losses of materials and goods at receiving points, such as in Haiphong, they worked closely with the Export-Import Federation at the port in order to quickly release and receive them by all available means, such as trucks, barges and trains. In the case of many shipments, deliveries were made directly to customers at the station or port to avoid putting them in storehouses and thus to reduce costs and losses. At the time goods were received, control and inspection were carried out to find any losses and suspicion and weighing, measuring and counting were seriously done. The Chemicals Corporation concentrated its efforts on assuming leadership over the acceptance of each line of goods, such as sulphur, rubber and chemicals of all kinds, and consequently uncovered many cases of vehicle drivers stealing DM powder, rubber, resin and paints, and replacing them with something else. In the case of Group 2's 13 vehicles carrying resiniferous seeds, storehouse keeper Do Chi Chung uncovered some 1,549 kilograms missing, with losses of 1,429 kilograms from 6 vehicles and 120 kilograms from 7 vehicles. Storehouse keeper Nguyen Thi Cuc who accepted delivery of DOP oil in lead-sealed cans transported from Haiphong by Vehicle Group 20 uncovered a loss of 3,505 kilograms. The corporation joined the public security force of Duc Giang in the search for the culprits and getting reimbursement for the losses.

As goods were taken from storehouses, the same entry-exit procedures were carried out; as a result, some customers and professional cadres were caught committing something illegal or doing something against moral principles. The Equipment Parts Corporation uncovered the case of a customer using invoices with forged signatures to get 60 batteries. Many other corporations which encountered similar cases were all able to retrieve their goods.

Unit leaders began paying attention to goods arrangement and planning. All precious, rare and expensive goods were stored in secure storehouses. As for the goods that were almost never covered, they began to put them together and to make canopies to cover them.

Protection was reorganized. The corporations set up teams and groups in charge of providing safe protection. The Equipment Parts Corporation had 13 such groups with 54 members. Through this network many cases of stealing of socialist properties were uncovered.

The corporation, which took action following the theft of 956 ball bearings at storehouse C8, caught a protection group member after he had unlocked the door of the

storehouse and taken 2 bags of pistons. Later it joined with the public security force in investigating and searching further and caught the rest of the gang, including two protection group members and two storehouse workers. Then the nest of stolen goods was found, with 61 pistons valued at 24,520 dong being recovered.

Some results were also obtained in the control and handling of offenses. By means of control, the situation of unfair supply of goods was gradually overcome; irrational use of materials was detected, with motions being issued in connection with delivery of products, some difficulties being resolved for production and closer relationships between supply and production of materials being created; the handling of cases of violating the socialist properties, acting irresponsibly and doing illegal business was performed in a just manner. In the last 2 years, 4 persons (the head of the accounting and finance desk, the deputy chief of the planning desk of the corporation, a station chief and a deputy station chief) were fired; 12 persons were forced to resign and to go back to their localities; 15 persons received warnings and were transferred to other jobs; and 13 persons were temporarily detained by the public security force.

In the last 2 years, there were hundreds of losses causing nearly 400,000 dong of damages. More than 260,000 dong were retrieved as the result of uncovering, controlling and handling such cases. In addition, there were 22 cases of losses during transportation and in delivery and acceptance of goods and losses of chemicals totalling 11,656 kilograms valued at more than 160,000 dong. A total of 1,300 kilograms valued at over 20,000 dong was retrieved in all localities.

Through learning from experience, it was found that the losses occurred in the following forms: they were due either to failing to seriously carry out the regulations about control, transfer, etc. or storing goods in many scattered places and stations, or to the fact that some staff members had connections outside and thus eluded the protection people or that even storehouse keepers themselves stole the goods.

Let us cite a few examples: the office of the federation lost 4 out of 20 ceiling fans, but the theft was not discovered until a year later and after 2 rounds of inventories and a transfer of authority. The storehouse keeper of the parts store who had stolen 500 ball bearings and a set of tires and had faked a crime scene was found out to be the real culprit in an investigative search for the truth by the public security force, which forced him to resign and to reimburse 8,000 dong. In the Electrical Materials Corporation, the storehouse keeper in charge of saw blades who had often complained about missing goods was caught red-handed by the protection people, who had been following his movement, stealing 40 saw blades and 12 files by carrying them out in plain daylight in a handbag.

About briberies and authoritative attitude, the public opinion already mentioned the cases of a number of units demanding gifts at the storehouses and stations, where

they came to pick up goods. All of the units involved are now striving to gradually get rid of this practice.

To be fair about it, in the job of fighting negative aspects, the units subordinate to the Zone 1 Materials Supply Federation have recently obtained some initial results. To satisfy the need, they must continue to step up the job everywhere and to create more vigorous and faster changes. Fighting must go along with building, which is a necessary thing. We can mention many measures which the federation has taken and will soon take. But within the space of a small article we cannot mention them all. Here let us mention in a few lines the results of building the new man to drive back any negative aspects.

Along with the jobs of organizing and consolidating the protection network, the movement to build socialist labor teams and units and outstanding emulators and to develop the collective ownership spirit is being raised in all units. In the management of materials and goods, many cadres and workers have upheld the responsibilities and cleanliness of the revolutionaries, outstandingly fulfilled their tasks and firmly protected the state's materials and properties against thefts and unlawful action. The protection people in stations, terminals and storehouses day and night closely guard the goods there and watch the bad elements and suspicious people. Nguyen Van Can, leader of the protection unit of the Duc Giang metals storehouse, was attacked by the thieves he wanted to catch but resolutely fought back and protected the goods. Nguyen Thi Van and Tran Thi Thom of the Equipment Parts Corporation devised a plan to join with the corporation leadership after their working hours and to coordinate with other employees in order to catch thieves: they actually caught one red-handed after he had opened the storehouse door and taken 30 automobile pistons. Nguyen Van Tay, a deputy desk chief of the Chemicals Corporation declined a 5,500-dong bribe offered by a vehicle operator for letting him steal 200 kilograms of DOP oil.

The positive aspects will prevail over the negative ones. More and more exemplary acts appear in all units, which is a good sign of driving back every unhealthy phenomenon. Nguyen Huu Sang, head of the electrical materials store on Hang Bot Street, has been maintaining responsible management of the properties of the store. He had the initiative in keeping accurate inventory books, building an orderly operation and along with other store employees regularly patrolling to secure protection against losses of state properties. The store he is in charge of has gone from poor to good, with its plan being overfulfilled every year. Nguyen Thi Thom, for 20 years the storehouse keeper of the Chemicals Corporation, really loves her job, in spite of her limited background continues to learn and thoroughly knows all about more than 200 lines of goods. All the inventories in her storehouse were accurate. Since she does not let any losses happen to it and treats her customers courteously and modestly, she enjoys the affection of everybody. Nguyen Thi Minh Thi, head of the accounting and finance desk of the Chemicals Corporation, took

the initiative in soundly managing properties, capital and debts; avoiding any losses; and helping others to make progress through training. Nguyen Dinh Sang, delivery worker of the metals store of Duc Giang, showed the virtues and honesty of a supply cadre, did not cause any inconvenience and trouble to customers and did not mind any hardship and toiling while carrying out deliveries and receipts.

There are other similar examples. We can also mention the socialist labor teams which get more and more numerous here. The team of the accounting and finance desk of the Chemicals Corporation raised the professional capabilities of its members through advanced training and properly carried out the managerial tasks in connection with planning, financial affairs, materials, goods, capital, accurate payment and balance, fast and neat collection of debt payment, etc. The team of the supply desk of the Equipment Parts Corporation knew all sources of goods, purchased more domestic goods than the plan called for, improved the supplying method to properly serve the important locations, had control over use and mobilized inventory goods to serve production better and brought about good economic results. The team of the storehouse of store No 1 of the Electrical Materials Corporation kept its storehouse clean and neat, maintained accurate inventories, protected the security of organs and properly served customers. The storage-yard team of the Metals Corporation was very effective in receiving goods and releasing goods to get space in the yards and around Yen Vien railroad station, worked in accordance with positive plans, effectively transported goods from the yards to storehouses and accurately accounted in time for any excess or shortage of goods.

Being able to build such above-mentioned collectives and individuals is one of the most positive ways to overcome difficulties. At present, we still have many difficulties in connection with living conditions and production. The fact that the goods under the federation's management are in shorter and shorter supply creates more and more difficulties. The negative aspects still vary in a complicated and meticulous manner. Although in the last 2 years some initial achievements were made, they were not up to the level desired to satisfy our need yet. In the time to come, all units in the Zone 1 Materials Supply Federation must launch a wide and in-depth offensive, resolutely use the positive to defeat the negative and contribute to fulfilling all of the tasks assigned to it.

5598  
CSO: 4209/484

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COLUMN WONDERS WHY COURT ORDERS WERE NOT CARRIED OUT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jun 82 p 4

[ A Story A Day column by "The Builder": "Why Was Compensational Payment Not Made Yet? "]

[Text] At the end of 1980 the Hai Ba Trung Ward People's Court held a trial of two cases of corruption involving wheat flour.

The first defendant was Manh residing at 177 Hue Street. He had taken advantage of making vermicelli on contract for the Grain Bureau to steal 10 tons of good-grade flour which he had sold at speculative prices to get money to build a rather large house valued at more than 100,000 dong. The court sentenced him to 8 years of imprisonment and paying back to the state the 150,000 dong of flour sales.

The second defendant was Linh of Vinh Tuy. Also taking advantage of making vermicelli on contract, he had stolen 2,500 kilograms of flour and 1,000 bags. He received a warning from the court which ordered him to pay back to the state the sales of 2,500 kilograms of flour.

Soon it will have been 2 years since the sentences were imposed by the court. And yet the Grain Bureau has not yet received a single dong of compensation from Manh and Linh. Manh's relatives have not yet sold the house that had been built with stolen properties to have money to pay the compensation as the court order requires.

Linh has been evading the question and has refused to do anything.

Both of them know very well that time will turn anything, even grain, into mud!

Then let me offer this opinion:

In our city, although we have the system of executors of the courts at all levels, the execution of court orders seems in trouble, in spite of some efforts which are not regular or enough. These two cases are also part of this trouble.

Stealing large quantities of grain in that point in time -- 1980 -- was a serious crime. By sentencing in time both Manh and Linh the Hai Ba Trung Ward Court was correctly holding up the nation's law. At the same time, the court must also take firmer measures (like seizure and confiscation of properties) to force convicted defendants to pay compensation to the state exactly as the court orders say.

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CSO: 4209/484

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

FULRO ACTION--Here is a report of the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas: Dac Lac battlefield: between 3 and 16 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Vietnamese Le Duan troops at positions in (Ka Ing) and (Don Sreng) east of Lam Dong and the enemy troops hit punji stakes set by the Dega-Fulro guerrillas near (Pham Pram Muoy) hill and at (Buon Treah) hamlet. The enemy suffered nine killed and three wounded. Kon Tum battlefield: between 7 and 15 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at a position north of (Lang) hamlet and near a stream west of (Kon Loc) hamlet, killing eight of them, wounding five others and seizing an AK and a quantity of materiel. In sum, on these two battlefields, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 25 Vietnamese Le Duan troops and seized an AK and a quantity of materiel. [Text] [BK020714 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Sep 82]

DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES--Here is a report on the Dega-Fulro guerrillas battle activities on the Pleiku battlefield: On 5 and 8 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked a position of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Plei Mu) village, north of (Plei Ki) and another position in (Plei Du) village, east of (Plei Tu). The guerrillas killed 5 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 3 others. They seized 2 AR-15's and 80 rounds of ammunition. On 11 and 14 July, the Dega-Fulro ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in a region east of (Plei Ho Tanh) village and on the road to the tea plantation east of (Plei Nhinh). They also ambushed the Vietnamese soldiers on the road to Chev Rev near (Chi Ras). Ten Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 6 others were wounded. The guerrillas seized 3 AR-15's, an AK, 90 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 45 rounds of AK ammunition. On 27 July, the Dega-fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in an area south of (Ma Tinh Nguon) village and ambushed the enemy on the road from (Kang Ha Tas Ma Les) to (Kon Son). Eight Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 3 others wounded. The guerrillas seized 5 AK's, 100 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of materiel. In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas inflicted 35 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They seized 6 AK's, 5 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel. [Text] [BK011413 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Aug 82]

CSO: 4212/1

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN ARMY DAY--Hanoi, 22 Sep (VNA)--Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, General Dobri Dzhurov, on Bulgaria's 38th Army Day tomorrow. His message says: "Under the leadership of the glorious Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and by promoting the tradition of staunch revolution of the Bulgarian people in their uprising in September 1923 and their courageous fight against Hitler fascism during World War II, the Bulgarian People's Army has recorded great achievements in building itself into a modern army." The message highlights the contribution made by the armies of Bulgaria and other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty to strengthening the socialist community and preserving peace in the Balkans and elsewhere in Europe and the world. "The Vietnamese people and their army," it says, "rejoice at the great achievements of the fraternal people of Bulgaria and their army, and sincerely wish them still greater success in implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress." General Van Tien Dung also expressed deep gratitude for Bulgaria's wholehearted support and assistance. He wished the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and armies further consolidation and development. [Text] [OW222305 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 22 Sep 82]

CSO: 4200/2

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CADRE TRAINING DIRECTIVE ISSUED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] On 1 September 1982 the Chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on augmenting elementary and advanced training for State administrative cadre of various levels.

After determining that: 1. During the past several years elementary and advanced training of State administrative cadre has not been accorded proper concern; 2. The majority of government cadres of various levels have not received adequate elementary and advanced training in knowledge of the management of the State and society and in socialist law; 3. The machinery of State agencies is cumbersome and deficient in providing elementary and advanced training thus limiting the administrative effectiveness of the state and; 4. In many places there are violations of State Law and regulations and the people's right of collective mastery, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers directs that:

The Central School for Administration must operate permanently, continually conducting advanced training classes so that from 1983 to 1985 cadres who are members of provincial and municipal people's committees and comrades who are in charge of provincial level services and of people's committees at districts, wards of autonomous cities, cities and provincial municipalities are equipped with the necessary knowledge concerning the State administration. The school will first concentrate on the principle themes concerning the State, our nation's laws, the Constitution, new laws and the function, mission, power, modes of operation and State administration work of the authorities at all levels in accordance with the Constitution and as prescribed by law. The Central School of Administration is responsible for drafting the contents of the training programs for submittal to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers for coordination and review by the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

The Government Organization Committee, the Secretariat of the Council of State and the Ministry of Justice will edit training documents for the classes. Concurrently in-depth studies must be made of districts, provinces and cities having good movements and draw out good experiences in State administration for use in training students. The Central School of Administration will provide standardized guidance on the program and contents of study for

provincial, and village school of administration and for delegates of village people's councils to insure that during his incumbancy each member receives training once. At the same time the school must provide guidance to provinces and municipalities to promote elementary training for cadres to provide personnel for the basic level administration [units]. It must also have a plan for the guidance of elementary and advanced training for administrative cadres of all types concentrating on those provinces and cities meeting the necessary conditions as of 1983.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers enjoins the director of the Central School of Administration and the heads of all concerned echelons, sectors, etc., to bend every effort to assist and cooperate with the Soviet Union in starting a number of State administration cadre training courses, edit the contents of the study programs and documents for students of the village, district, provincial and central level and augment instructor personnel strength, material installations, equipment and facilities for the Central School of Administration to complete the assigned mission.

CSO: 4209/20

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### YOUTHS MOBILIZED FOR PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 82 p 1

VNA News Release: "Youth Union Members and Youths Participate in Production and the Construction of the New Countryside"

Text The Youth Union members and youths of Kien Giang Province and Tam Binh District (Giu Long Province) are actively participating in production and the construction of the new, socialist countryside.

In Kien Giang, since the start of this year, Youth Union members and youths have energetically participated in the "youth performing creative labor" movement, the "youth taking the lead in carrying out the three revolutions" movement, the "youths taking the lead in the construction of water conservancy projects" movement and so forth, thereby helping to accelerate production and the construction of the new countryside.

More than 300,000 Youth Union members and youths in the districts of An Bien, Vinh Thuan, Tan Hiep and Giong Rieng have participated in the preparation of soil for planting, thereby helping the various localities to plant their crops on schedule.

More than 60 percent of the management cadres and laborers at the state farms, cooperatives and production collectives who are Youth Union members have made more than 2,500 innovations, thereby helping to build and strengthen the new, socialist production relations in the countryside. Youth Union members and youths have been taking the lead in researching and applying scientific and technological advances in agricultural production, as a result of which crop yields have risen; in the key rice growing areas, the average yield has risen from 2.5 to 4 tons per hectare per season.

In the northern Ha Tien rice growing area, 80 percent of the laborers, who are Youth Union members, have been serving as the nucleus in the effort to clear and put more than 8,000 hectares under the cultivation of grain crops, thereby creating the conditions for gradually stabilizing the living conditions of farmers arriving to build new homes.

The Youth Union members and youths of Kien Giang Province have also actively responded to the plan to produce "31 million tons of organic fertilizer for agriculture" that was adopted by the Youth Union Central Committee. More than 24,500 Youth Union members and youths have collected and processed 16,795 tons of fertilizer for the summer-fall rice season and the 10th month season. The Youth Union Central Committee has awarded the "Unit with the Best Fertilizer Production Movement" banner to the Tan Hiep District Youth Union for the achievement of having many Youth Union members and youths participate in the production of fertilizer and for producing the most fertilizer in the province. In the movement to build water conservancy projects, some 300,000 Youth Union members and youths in Kien Giang Province have helped to excavate and spread 6.5 million cubic meters of dirt and complete 365 canals, ditches, embankments and salt water retention dikes.

In Cuu Long Province, the Youth Union members and youths of Tam Binh District have been actively participating in the movement to build the new countryside. The district Youth Union has sent nearly 120 cadres, Youth Union members and youths to the various villages and production collectives to help localities accelerate production and improve their cultural, literary, artistic and physical culture and sport activities, improve their political activities and so forth.

In the space of only 1 month, nearly 4,500 Youth Union members and youths in the villages of My Loc, Song Phu, Loan May, Ngai Tu and Hau Loc participated in the repair and construction of 30 kilometers of roads and 440 bridges. The Hau Loc Village Youth Union also mobilized youths to plant 25,000 trees of various species. The Youth Union members and youths of the various villages have helped students with remedial studies and summer activities and mobilized youths to participate in social activities in the countryside.

The Tam Binh District Youth Union has also given its attention to training and teaching Youth Union members and youths to improve themselves in order to develop the Youth Union and has introduced outstanding Youth Union members to the party.

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CSO: 4209/464

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ABOUT PROCEDURES, AUTHORITY TO COMPEL PEOPLE TO WORK

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Aug 82 p 2

[ Understanding the Law column: "Procedures for Handling and Authority To Decide About Compulsory Work" ]

[Text] About the procedures for handling and issuing orders to compel people to work, Interministerial Circular No 2-TT/LB of 10 January 1980 of the Ministries of Labor and Interior provides the following guidelines:

1. Through labor registration, household registration and discovery by the masses the primary-level administration must directly find out the reasons why some people who are capable of working refuse to work; organize education, mobilization and work arrangement for them; and at the same time make a list and set up files of the persons who need to be compelled to work, summon them to its headquarters for a lecture and give them 15 days to look for a job by themselves, otherwise it will have to make a job arrangement for them.
2. As for the persons who cannot find a job by themselves and yet refuse to go along with the job arrangement of the primary-level administration, after they have received a second job notice (following the 15-day period), their grain, foods, etc. would be temporarily cut off until they begin to work (in a job they have found themselves or provided according to arrangement by the administration) or the orders to compel them to work come.
3. The files containing the recommendation of compulsory work are set up by the primary-level administration and sent to the ward, district, provincial or municipal people's committee.

The recommendation of compulsory work is to be considered by the job arrangement and compulsory work guidance committee, which reports its decision to the chairman of the people's committee at the level of authority for approval and decision.

4. The concentrated compulsory work orders are signed by chairmen of people's committees of provinces or municipalities directly subordinate to the central government. The on-the-spot compulsory work orders are signed by chairmen of ward, district or city people's committees.
5. Compulsory work orders must clearly specify the form, deadline, place of work, date and location to be present and the things necessary for everyday life to be carried along.
6. The zone-level police must be in charge of directly delivering to the persons concerned the compulsory work orders.
7. After the compulsory work orders have been issued, household registration, ration stamps and coupons and books for the purchases of grain, foods and handicraft goods must be cut off right away, with the ones of the persons who are compelled to do concentrated work being forwarded to the management units and the grain purchase books of the persons who are compelled to do on-the-spot work being forwarded to the productive labor management units in order to confirm the number of days they work in each month before they can buy grain.

The above-mentioned circular contains this additional guideline: "The persons being compelled to work can make a complaint if they find anything that is not correctly carried out. While awaiting a resolution, they must still correctly carry out the decision of the people's committee, i.e., the orders compelling them to work."

5598  
CSO: 4209/493

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HANOI PARTY RESOLUTION ON PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

Article: "Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee on Strengthening Cooperative Management and Adjusting the Product Contracts with Groups of Laborers and Individual Laborers"

Text On 19 May 1982, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee issued resolution number 16-NQ/TU on strengthening cooperative management and adjusting the product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers with a view toward developing agricultural production and gradually advancing cooperatives to large-scale socialist production.

Below is the complete text of the resolution:

#### I. The Situation and Results of the Implementation of Product Contracts with Groups of Laborers and Individual Laborers

Following more than 1 year of implementing directive 100-CT/TW of the Party Secretariat and directive 12-CT/TU of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, 97 percent of the cooperatives in the outskirts of the city have implemented product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers.

Directive 100 has been implemented at a time when many difficulties are being encountered in agricultural production; materials and energy are not being fully supplied, the weather has been complicated and insects and diseases have appeared.

The most evident result of the product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers is that they have encouraged the productive labor movement in the countryside and motivated everyone to work and produce with enthusiasm, work longer hours and improve the quality of work in planting, cultivation, harvesting and so forth. At those cooperatives at which the masses, due to many different reasons, once showed little concern for production, the situation has now changed.

As a result of being motivated by material interests, cooperative members have also invested additional labor, fertilizer, implements, draft power...in production.

The labor movement and the increased concern on the part of the masses for production have made an important contribution to developing production and increasing the quantity of products within agriculture, especially rice. The living conditions of the people are stable and better.

However, the product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers are something new, something concerning which we do not have much experience, consequently, practically all cooperatives and places are still implementing contracts incorrectly in some respects and are displaying deviations and shortcomings, the most widespread of which are the following:

--At many places, cooperative management is lax; the failure to formulate correct economic-technical quotas has led to assigning contracts requiring a low output, the inability of cooperatives to collect all the product due to them and the distribution of products in a manner not consistent with the principle of satisfying the three interests, the interests of the laborer, the collective interests of the cooperative and the interests of the state, with the interests of the cooperative being violated most frequently.

At many places, the organization and management of labor are loose; the superior nature of collectivized labor involving a division of labor and cooperation based on advanced technical regulations is not being developed upon, rather, it has declined significantly.

--At many places, the system of collective ownership of the instruments of production is being violated; many more draft buffalo belonging to cooperatives have died than previously, material-technical bases for seed, fertilizer and crop protection have declined in number, area embankments, plot embankments and canal and ditch embankments have not been strengthened and many drying yards, granaries and livestock pens have fallen into disrepair or been lost.

--The collective consciousness of cooperative members has declined somewhat.

--The management ability of cooperative management boards and the management ability of the unit commands have not been improved because of the tendency toward laxity; also because of this reason, the effectiveness of management agencies has declined.

These shortcomings have weakened the socialist production relations within agricultural cooperatives and affected the advance to large-scale socialist production.

The above mentioned shortcomings have many causes, including the following subjective causes:

--The various sectors and levels, from the municipal to the basic levels, have a simple and less than thorough understanding of the objectives, principles and specifics involved in improving contract work as set forth in directive 100 of the

Secretariat and failed to predict the complex changes that would occur in the situation when implementing contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers.

--The organization and guidance of implementation by the districts and by the municipality have been marked by shortcomings; preparations have been less than thorough, especially in the training of cadres, which was expanded en masse, conducted too quickly and even involved pressure at some places; pilot projects were not conducted and experience was not gained from them; and the problems and deviations at cooperatives were not promptly resolved.

The preparations made by the agencies on the district level and the municipal level concerning the material conditions needed to support agricultural production have not been timely and have involved many shortcomings.

## II. Strengthening Cooperative Management, Adjusting the Product Contracts with Groups of Laborers and Individual Laborers, Strengthening and Perfecting Socialist Production Relations, Continuing To Build Material-Technical Bases, Developing Agricultural Production and Gradually Advancing Cooperatives to Large-Scale Socialist Production

1. To begin with, planning, which is now lax, must be revised because the plan is the main tool employed in management. Cooperatives must formulate production and distribution plans for each year and each season. The plan of the cooperative must be divided into plans for the various units and the units must assign plans to cooperative member families. We must promptly put an end to the following practices that have appeared on a sporadic basis: some cooperative member families have not respected the plan and transplanted rice instead of raising subsidiary food crops; other crops have been raised when the plan has called for vegetables to be planted; contract fields have not been accepted... The plan of the cooperative cannot only encompass production norms, but must also consist of norms and measures for balancing the conditions needed to implement the plan: labor, draft power, fertilizer, insecticide, etc. At present, the economy is imbalanced and the measures plan is lacking, consequently, the guidance of the implementation of the plan by the management board is marked by confusion and this had led to laxity. We must insure that every cooperative member family displays the spirit of collective ownership and works with their unit, with the cooperative and the state to resolve the imbalances that exist instead of the strong doing as they please. The Agriculture Service, the Water Conservancy Service and the Power Service must work with the districts to provide the supplies and energy required by cooperatives under their plans.

2. The classification of fields and the improvement of economic-technical quotas, material cost ceilings, workpoint ceilings and output quotas are very necessary in the formulation of plans and the assigning of contracts. In the formulation and improvement of quotas and ceilings, it is necessary to correct the practice of simply using old quotas without adjusting them to be consistent with reality, necessary to correct the universal tendency to reduce output quotas

and necessary to avoid working in a manner that is not democratic, in a manner in which matters are not presented to cooperative members for discussion and decision.

The persons to whom contracts apply are the laborers in crop production; field contracts are not assigned to indirect laborers or laborers in the trade sector. If a household includes many persons who are laborers within the trade sector, it is possible to shift some of them to crop production in order to assign contracts to them. The unit assigns a field contract to a cooperative member family for specific fields within each area, not for fields that are widely scattered. Contract fields must be stabilized for a period of 3 to 5 years but contract output must change each year depending upon intensive cultivation conditions.

We must stop and correct the practice of assigning "non-specific" contracts. Contracts are not assigned to each family to undertake all of the jobs involved in the process of production, from the preparation of the soil to harvesting. The various elements involved in contracts consist of the following three: transplanting, cultivating and harvesting. The cooperative and its units must inspect implementation in accordance with the requirements of the plan and inspect the quality of work performed; there are bonuses and penalties to provide incentive for everyone to perform good work.

3. The product that is produced is under the ownership of the cooperative; the families accepting contracts have the obligation to deliver the entire product to the cooperative in accordance with contract quotas. The party organization within the cooperative must guide the thinking of cooperative members, heighten the collective spirit and attach appropriate importance to the interests of the state and the interests of the collective as well as the interests of the family; it must correct the present rather widespread violation of the interests of the collective. If the livestock feed fund of the cooperative, the grain fund used by the cooperative to carry out distribution in accordance with policy and so forth are not collected in full, the cooperative is, in essence, weakened. The practice of cooperatives fulfilling their obligations to the state late must be corrected, the quicker, the better.

The cooperative and its units must formulate their plan for collecting and distributing the product at an early date. If natural disasters and pests occur, the cooperative and its units must examine the actual situation in each field; waivers must be presented to a congress of cooperative members for a decision and the plan must be immediately adjusted in order to avoid operating in a haphazard, unfair manner based on averages.

4. Cost accounting at agricultural cooperatives must be reorganized with a view toward establishing regular procedures and achieving a level of accuracy and dependability in order to learn the economic returns of the cooperative. It is necessary to strengthen the statistics and accounting organization. In statistical work, we must organize the recording of initial data and supply correct and timely information; accounting work must fully comply with financial

management regulations and involve the prompt writing of the financial statement of the cooperative for each year and each season and the implementation of public financial reports to the cooperative member congress. Eventually, there must be a periodic analysis of the economic activities of the cooperative in order to determine the potentials for developing the cooperative and moving it forward.

5. Contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers require that the size of production units be examined. A production unit consisting of approximately 30 to 40 laborers is relatively appropriate. It is necessary to correct the disorder in the production organization, which has become universal within agricultural cooperatives. Depending upon the situation at each place, we should organize specialized units, teams and groups within the cooperative or within the basic units and strengthen these organizations for the purposes of preparing the soil, irrigating crops, producing seed, producing fertilizer, protecting crops.... Working in accordance with technical regulations is an important factor in insuring that crop yields are raised. For this reason, the Agriculture Service and the district agriculture committees must combine scientific and technical knowledge with the experiences of the masses; they must propagandize, popularize and provide practical training in technical regulations to management cadres, unit command committees and the individual laborers. Science and technology teams must be organized and strengthened at the cooperatives. The cooperative management board and the unit command committees must inspect compliance with technical regulations, including those governing transplanting, cultivation and harvesting, and must adopt forms of bonuses and penalties in order to compel and encourage everyone to work in accordance with technical regulations. If we maintain that every job will be performed "well" if contracts are given to cooperative members families but we are lax in technical work, it will lead to backward farming techniques and their harmful consequences.

6. The material-technical bases within our agriculture are still at a very low level of development; consequently, the technological revolution within agriculture to develop production and advance to large-scale socialist production is still limited. In view of the conditions of our economy at this time, we must correctly determine suitable areas in which to focus our efforts regarding the application of science and technology in agricultural production. To begin with, we must strengthen the material base for seed production; there is not much nitrogen fertilizer, consequently, it is even more necessary to give attention to strengthening the technical bases for the cultivation of green manure crops and the processing of livestock manure in conjunction with accelerating the movement of the masses to make fertilizer. We must continue to build material and technical bases for the water conservancy sector in order to eliminate drought and waterlogging; in conjunction with revamping our organization, we must strengthen the material-technical bases for crop production in terms of both insecticide and spray tanks. The building of material-technical bases for agriculture must comply with the guideline "the state, cooperative and people working together, the state and the cooperative making investments together." As a result, the accumulated capital

and depreciation capital of the cooperative must be constantly increased and used for the purpose of strengthening the material-technical bases of the cooperative in accordance with carefully selected objectives.

We must be determined to overcome the phenomena of violating the right of collective ownership of the instruments of production and wearing out the material-technical bases of the cooperative as a result of shortcomings and deviations when implementing product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers, such as the death of many buffalo and cattle and the decentralization of buffalo and cattle herds at a number of places; cutting into canals and ditches, the decline in the seed base; pilfering from the grain fund for livestock production...

7. The leading party is an especially important factor in developing the cooperative economy and gradually advancing cooperatives to large-scale socialist production.

To begin with, we must strengthen the party chapters and strengthen their leadership of the cooperatives. The leadership of the party must have the following objectives: strengthening and perfecting the socialist production relations; strengthening the system of collective ownership; continuing to build material-technical bases; revamping the organization of and tightly managing collectivized labor; developing the cooperative economy; better satisfying the interests of the laborer; increasing the accumulation fund and public funds of the cooperative; and properly fulfilling obligations to the state. On this basis, it is necessary to heighten the collective spirit and the sense of organization and discipline of cooperative members while continuing the struggle between the two ways of life, thereby insuring the victory of the cooperative system.

Party members must play their exemplary, vanguard role in every job in order to strengthen cooperatives. It is necessary to examine the party member qualifications of persons who do not deliver products to the cooperative and persons who follow backward masses in negative actions that violate the system of collective ownership and collectivized labor.

Cadre work is of decisive importance. It is necessary to adopt plans for assigning and training basic level cadres, beginning with the secretaries of the village party committees, the secretaries of the cooperative party chapters, cooperative heads, chief accountants and production unit chiefs. Special attention must be given to improving the ability of the cadres on the cooperative management board and the unit command committees to manage work; good preparations must be made for holding advanced training classes for cooperative cadres in management and revising contract work after crops have been transplanted; policies regarding cooperative management cadres must be researched and cadres who intentionally do something wrong or refuse to work to strengthen the cooperative must be promptly replaced.

Party chapters must be organized on the basis of production units to insure the party's leadership of the cooperative and its production units. Positive steps

must be taken to train Youth Union members and activists within the movement to work, produce and build the cooperative in order to accept them into the party.

The district party committee must closely guide key cooperatives. The members of the district party committee in charge of cooperatives must grasp and promptly resolve, in a concrete manner, the various problems raised by reality. If the size of cooperatives is too large, the district party committee should study the factors stated in Secretariat circular number 22-TB/TW, with special attention to the management skills of cadres and the spirit of collective ownership of cooperative members. Adjustments to the size of cooperatives must be studied by the district party committee and proposed by it to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee for a decision. A change in the size of a cooperative must be prepared for in terms of thinking, organization, economic plan and management and must be presented for discussion and decided at a cooperative member congress.

The various departments, sectors and mass organizations must, in keeping with their function, coordinate with the district party committees to guide the implementation of this resolution.

The Agriculture Service, the Finance Service and the branch of the Statistics Department must concretize this resolution in the form of regulations to be promulgated by the people's committee.

The Agriculture Department together with the Agriculture Service must research the reorganizing of contract work and the strengthening of the management of the cooperatives that raise vegetables, industrial crops and livestock.

This resolution is to be disseminated to the party chapters in the countryside; the cooperative party chapters must lead the management boards and unit command committees in reviewing the implementation of product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers and begin to immediately rectify shortcomings in the 1982 10th month season.

7809  
CSO: 4209/487

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SHORTCOMINGS IN CLASSIFYING PARTY BASES, MEMBERS VIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Auang Huy: "Classification of Party Installations and Members in Party Organization of Dong Da Precinct"]

[Text] The Party Organization in Dong Da Precinct is composed of 222 party installations with 20,235 party members. After a period of urgent implementation of Circular No 26 of the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee, some 199 party installations have so far completed the task of classifying party organizations, party chapters and party members. Of the 23 party installations which have not yet completed this task, 18 have finished the party members' self-criticism stage. In view of task requirements, a number of party installations have been allowed by the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee to work slowly [on classification] but some others have failed to exert great efforts and have dragged on without good reasons, which has slowed down the activity campaign throughout the precinct.

With self-consciousness and a sense of responsibility, almost all comrades have seriously held debates, performed criticism and referred to both good and bad points. The reason only 79.14 percent of all party members in the entire party organization have taken part in these activities is that a few hundred to a thousand party members in certain party installations have been scattered throughout the country because of their mission requirements and that a number of party members have fallen sick. No matter whether they are heads of some office or are cadres or employees of some agency or cooperative members, many party members have bodily performed criticism and self-criticism with a high struggle spirit and a determination to fight and overcome difficulties and a sense of responsibility and have examined each other's achievements on the basis of the result obtained from the jobs entrusted to them. However, there still is a tendency toward indulgence, perfunctoriness and evasion in carrying out the internal struggle, especially in referring to those party members who are principal leading cadres.

Most party organizations have made appropriate arrangements for the masses to voice their views and criticize the leadership of primary party organizations and party members and have obtained a clear-cut result. But many other party installations have worked in a superficial fashion for the sake of appearance.

The sound views expressed by the masses have not been accepted promptly or whenever they are heeded, there is a delay in making corrections [of shortcomings]. [Conversely,] some views expressed have merely pointed out facts without giving satisfactory explanations, thus arousing doubt and lessening confidence.

After summing up the views and criticisms expressed within the party and those voiced by the outside masses and on the basis of the mutual examination of [party members'] qualifications by secret vote, we find that the contingent party members in the precinct can be divided into several categories:

The first category is composed of the majority of party members who really intend to progress by overcoming difficulties and fulfilling the assigned tasks. From the ideological point of view, they have placed confidence in the revolutionary cause and the party leadership. Concerning their life style, regardless of difficulties, they have preserved their communist qualities and virtues, maintained firm and close relationships with the masses, selectively heeded the latter's sound views and won their confidence and sympathy.

The second category of party members is characterized by their inadequate leadership abilities and their low overall management standard in the face of the missions entrusted. Though young, many of them have not yet taken pains to study cultural, professional and scientific-technical matters. Some comrades have neglected the duty to study under the pretext that they already possess a basic knowledge acquired during their education many years ago or that they have drawn some experience from the tasks they had accomplished.

The third category comprises party members who usually neglect to train themselves regularly from all points of view, who work sluggishly and perfunctorily without a struggle spirit and who dare neither defend the rights nor condemn and criticize the wrongs. These comrades merely complain about the difficulties commonly encountered by the whole nation but do not try to work more effectively. This is why they have not made greater contributions than the masses though they have not yet committed any serious shortcoming. However, they have been classified in the medium category by party committees at various echelons. This classification method is inappropriate and unsatisfactory because they have indeed failed to fulfill their duties as party members. Though lacking the party membership qualifications, some comrades are reluctant to resign from party membership for fear of being misunderstood by their friends or of [adversely] influencing the struggle spirit of their children and young relatives. Besides, there are a few party members who have neglected to improve themselves, who have consequently deviated from the right path and indulged in pleasures and a luxurious life style and who have even become corrupt and have stolen the socialist property, formed secret connections with bad elements and given them assistance. These party members have been blamed by the masses.

From the classification task conducted in all party installations, it appears that the qualified party members number 16,078 of whom only 57.6 percent have

really displayed a high exemplary vanguard spirit in carrying out all types of task. Though qualified, some 10.2 percent of the total number of party members are "neither praiseworthy nor blamable" and are thus not better than the masses. Though classified also in the qualified category, a number of party members suffer limitations for reasons of health and are unable to fulfill their missions; these party members are rather old, weak physically and beset with family problems and represent 29.4 percent [of the total number of party members]. There are also 332 unqualified party members among the 222 party installations of which 39 belong to the stable and strong category and 161 to the pretty good one.

After all party installations had completed classification, the precinct party committee has proceeded to inspect 20 ones belonging to the task execution and production sectors. Though not really strict, the inspection has revealed that an inaccurate classification has been done by many installations and thus does not reflect exactly the nature of the present contingent of party members and that the main tendency is to "upgrade" merely in order to "make peace" and "please everyone." For example, party installations report that 63 percent of [the total number of] party members are really exemplary but this figure comes down to 56 percent on inspection, that only 1.3 percent are unqualified but this figure is raised to 2.3 percent on inspection and so on.

Through the phase of activity conducted in compliance with Circular No 26, the Dong Da Precinct Party Committee has drawn the attention of party committees at various echelons to the need to manage cadres and party members more satisfactorily, for many of these party committees have failed to carefully watch over the ideological comportment of party members and their way of life after the working hours in various agencies or enterprises. On the other hand, there is no close relationship between the party committee echelons in charge of party members and those located at the dwelling areas of these party members. Consequently, there are party members who are rated good or unspoiled in their agencies or enterprises but who act in their residential areas as dishonest traders, smugglers and underhand dealers and who cover up the activities of bad elements or connive with them. Sometimes, a party committee echelon responsible for some party member does not know anything about the fact that the latter has violated the law and been arrested and detained by an organ of law. It is also necessary to solve quickly the remaining problem of taking disciplinary measures against those party members who are leading cadres but have acted wrongly. This [failure to take action] reflects the deferential, hesitant and evasive attitude of the sectors and echelons concerned who also lack an identity of views. For example, from the point of view of party organization, the Precinct Party Committee Standing Committee has decided to expel a deputy director from the party because of his wrongdoing but the responsible service has not yet voiced its view on what to do with his administrative function. Such a lack of uniform action will greatly affect the masses' confidence in the party.

9332  
CSO: 4209/485

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PARTY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Build the District Economy"]

[Text] Building the district and strengthening the district echelon is a major measure for implementing the line of building a socialist economy in our country, in our country, in order to combine agriculture -- including forestry and fishing -- with industry, expand division of labor and cooperation in order to further develop the potential of labor, land, and trades and the existing material-technical bases, achieve intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation, and combined commerce, and develop along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

In the initial phase of the period of transition to socialism, the Fifth Party Congress pointed out that the district will be made the key echelon in which to:

1. Enable agriculture to carry out production and distribution according to national plans.
2. Promote the scientific-technical revolution in agriculture, positively build material-technical bases, and further modernize agriculture.
3. Complete socialist transformation in correct forms and in the right direction.

The district economy is developed along the lines of closely combining agriculture and industry (or agriculture-forestry-industry or fishing-agriculture-industry) according to the economic conditions of each district, on the basis of the district's production direction and on the requirements and capabilities of the cooperatives and production collectives, and is also tied in with the provincial and national economic development plans. Therefore, the development of districts cannot be separated from the development and consolidation of the agricultural production cooperatives and collectives, and is tied in with economic development of the nation. In developing districts we must fully understand the policy of "the state and the people working together," and the positive contribution of labor, talent, intelligence, and capital of the people is very important.

During the recent period, in implementing the policy of the party and state, many places have drafted plans, carried out the reorganization of production, improved management, and attained a number of results. An agricultural-industrial structure has begun to take form in a number of districts. But in drafting plans a number of districts have not based them on their own efforts. In addition to a number of places which have not yet undergone positive transformations in reorganizing production and improving and are still like administrative units which only inspect and supervise, and there are a number of places which have acted hastily, lack stability, lack complete decentralization, lack planning, turn over a number of stations and farms to the districts all at the same time before the districts are fully prepared, etc., which causes the district's guidance and management to encounter difficulties and adversely affects the cooperatives.

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated clearly that "It is necessary to recapitulate the work of building districts and perfecting the district echelon, and gain experience in order to extend it to the development of all districts. At the same time, it is necessary to concentrate the state forces first of all on the districts in the key food-growing areas, the important industrial crop-growing areas, and the districts with high commodity output rates, especially of export goods." In the economic recapitulation it is necessary to make economic results and the gradual building of the new economic structure as the yardstick for measuring tasks, point out accomplishments, and point out the deficiencies that must be overcome, in order to learn useful lessons. The important matter is to determine the objectives and path of advance in the present phase, principally on the basis of the local capabilities that can be exploited and under the conditions of the upper echelon being able to help outline a specific action program in the third five-year plan and for the 1980's .

The action program of each district must be practical and bring into play the efforts of the local party organizations and people, so that every year and every season there can be progress in distributing labor, reorganizing production, making good use of labor, land, forests, and seas, achieving intensive cultivation and specialized cultivation, developing cultivation and animal husbandry, developing sectors and trades, increasing labor productivity, developing production, and stabilizing and gradually improving the living standards of the people in the district.

5616  
CSO: 4209/497

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES NEED FOR CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

Editorial: "Consumer Goods Production"

Text In conjunction with making every effort to develop agriculture, which is the front of foremost importance, "accelerating consumer goods production--as pointed out by the 5th Congress of the Party--is an extremely important task in meeting the material and cultural needs of society, creating many jobs, increasing the sources of goods in order to expand the domestic market and increase exports, stimulating the development of agriculture, expanding the division of labor, increasing the output of products, raising national income and contributing to the accumulation of capital for the economy."

Consumer goods production has made new advances and recorded noteworthy achievements despite encountering numerous difficulties with raw materials and energy. Production has increased in a number of sectors, such as the silk cloth, paper, civilian pottery, sundries, food product and other sectors. The Vinh Phu Paper Mill has produced the first batch of paper from and is completing its new pulp system. The tobacco production sector, as a result of boldly improving its management mechanism and the organization of its production, nearly doubled its total output value during the past 7 months compared to the same period of time last year.

Deserving of attention is that the small industry and artisan sector in many localities, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Da Nang, has accelerated its production. Displaying proficiency and skill, handicraftsmen have actively looked for domestic raw materials and supplies, developed production at a rapid rate, raised their volume of products to a rather large percentage of the industrial production of the entire country and produced a wide variety of consumer goods, thereby meeting the needs of everyday life and exportation. A new factor deserving of encouragement in consumer goods production is the various forms of federation and cooperation in production among many state-operated enterprises, cooperatives and small industry families under the guidance of the state, which has resulted in high economic returns.

The realities of production have proven that the capabilities for developing consumer goods production are quite large. They not only include rich natural resources and abundant labor, but also a production system that has been constructed from the central to the local levels, from state-operated enterprises and collectives to individuals, a system that encompasses tens of thousands of large and small installations and has the ability to produce products ranging from ordinary products to products requiring high technology. The corps of industrial workers and handicraftsmen engaged in consumer goods production is not small. It is very regrettable that these capabilities are not being developed upon in the best possible manner. Due to the failure to truly comply with the basic guidelines set forth by the central level and, at the same time, due to the slowness with which we have rectified shortcomings and weaknesses in the production organization, the management mechanism and specific policies, a portion of production capacity cannot be fully utilized. Energy and raw materials are the essential factors of consumer goods production but a number of sectors within central industry have not balanced these factors. The policies providing incentive for production and the development of local sources of raw materials have not been concretized or promulgated in a well coordinated manner. Local industry has not strongly oriented its efforts toward developing local capabilities or making full use of local sources of fuel and raw materials in order to produce suitable products. Some installations have not established production guidelines, product plans or business modes.

Small industry and the artisan trades have favorable conditions for carrying out their production and business in a dynamic and flexible manner; however, due to the failure to adopt very good planning and plans and due to management that is not tight, duplication in production has occurred in a number of localities, many installations are producing the same type product, disputes over energy and raw materials have occurred and products that cannot be sold to state commerce are being sold on the free market at very high prices, in addition to which taxes are being evaded. More than a few artisan installations are producing the same products as state-operated enterprises and competing with them for raw materials and energy at a time when state-operated enterprises have a higher level of technology, have surplus production capacity and are experiencing a shortage of raw materials and energy. The quality of consumer goods has declined seriously, thereby creating a major waste of raw materials, energy and labor and causing a backlog of too many goods that cannot be marketed. The throwing of many poor quality goods and fake goods onto the market is a matter deserving of alarm and must be rapidly stopped.

In the coming period, our guideline is to make every effort to correct the weaknesses and shortcomings mentioned above and develop existing production capacity as best possible in order to further accelerate consumer goods production. The consumer needs of the people, which are diverse, cannot be met all at once; however, an effort must be made to successfully meet those needs that are essential and pressing and for which we have the necessary domestic production conditions, primarily the needs for food, clothing, shelter, travel, education and health care. To accomplish this, it is necessary to mobilize every force that can be mobilized for this front, from the light industrial sector and the food industry to small

industry and the artisan trades, from state-operated and collective forces to private parties, and necessary to even use some of the forces of heavy industry and the national defense industry. These forces must be utilized in accordance with the integrated viewpoint, in accordance with planning and plans and in a manner involving a division of labor and cooperation as well as economic federation in order to produce each type product and meet each type need under close inspection, control and management. It is necessary to revise outdated and unreasonable regulations and policies regarding the production of consumer goods under contracts and necessary to wage a determined struggle against negative phenomena within state-operated commerce that occur when taking receipt of goods produced under contracts that do not meet qualitative standards.

The viewpoint "the state and the people working together, the central level and the locality showing equal concern" must be thoroughly implemented in the effort to accelerate consumer goods production. Light industry trying to implement the cloth production plan of the state in conjunction with the people raising cotton and various types of fiber bearing plants, practicing sericulture, reeling silk and weaving cloth in order to resolve the clothing problem is a vivid example of this guideline. Every sector and every locality must coordinate with the reorganization of production and construction installations and the organization and reorganization of consumer goods production installations along the lines of making full use of the production capacity within the existing segments of the economy and utilizing each level of technology, each scale of operation and suitable forms of production. It is necessary to encourage the various product sectors to produce products from domestic raw materials, utilize handicraft labor, use little energy and few raw materials and, at the same time, maintain product quality.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEW REGULATIONS ON ELECTRICITY USE ISSUED IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jul 82 p 1

Article: "Temporary Regulations on the Use of Electricity in Production and Daily Life"

Text Recently, the Municipal People's Committee issued temporary regulations on the use of electricity in production and daily life.

The portion of the regulations concerning the use of electricity in production consists of three articles:

Article 1: enterprises, worksites and small industry and artisan cooperatives that work one shift or two shifts may not use electricity during peak hours; if they work three shifts and must use electricity during peak hours, they must operate their machinery in a reasonable manner in order to avoid consuming much electricity.

Article 2: production installations must strictly comply with the regulations on the rotating use of electric power in order to make full use of the capacity of the power network.

Machinery may not be operated above capacity nor operated below capacity.

On the basis of assigned production plans, it is necessary to formulate consumption ceilings in KWh for each product of one's installation and a power ceiling calculated in terms of the kilowatts needed for each production shift.

Article 3: the water conservancy pump stations must fully comply with the regulations governing their hours of operation, specifically, from 2200 hours to 0600 hours and from 1000 hours to 1800 hours. Pumps may not be operated during peak hours (from 1800 hours to 2200 hours).

Pumps that use the power network will be given first priority in accordance with the unified plan adopted by the Hanoi Water Conservancy Service and Power Service when pumping water to combat drought or combat waterlogging.

The portion of the regulations dealing with the use of electricity in daily life consists of two articles:

Article 4: the ceiling on the use of electricity in daily life will be as stated in Ministry of Power circular number 20/DT-VPI dated 14 June 1978.

Article 5: all cases involving taking electricity directly from main power lines, using electricity to boil water, cook hog bran, make ice cream, make ice and so forth (including by cadres, manual workers and personnel of the power sector) are strictly prohibited.

Agencies, stores, movie theaters and so forth may not use electricity for ornamental purposes without the permission of the authorized agency.

The portion of the regulations concerning the handling of violations consists of five articles:

Article 6: units and individuals that use electricity over and above ceilings or violate regulations and rules will, in addition to being required to pay for electricity at progressive rates, receive a fine ranging from 2 to 10 times the value of the electricity used over and above ceilings depending upon the seriousness of their offense.

Article 7: production installations, if they violate the regulations on shifts, the rotating use of electricity or the use of machinery over and above capacity, will be subject to the following:

--First time: a warning.

--Second time: a fine of 50 to 200 dong.

--Third time: a fine of up to 500 dong, the recall of the electricity use contract and the suspension of electric service until the production installation asks to re-establish the contract and promises to comply with the regulations on the use of electric power.

Article 8: persons who directly take electricity from main power lines will be fined 50 to 200 dong and repeat offenders will be prosecuted under the law.

If electricity is being used for illegal production or business purposes (making ice, making ice cream and so forth), electric service will be suspended, the evidence of this activity will be confiscated and a fine of up to 500 dong will be exacted.

Anyone who uses electricity illegally and causes serious harm will receive a fine of up to 5,000 dong and can be prosecuted in accordance with current law.

Article 9: collectives and individuals that uncover and participate in the filing of reports concerning violations will receive a bonus of 5 to 10 percent of the money received in fines.

**Article 10:** cadres and workers of the power sector who refuse to accept bribes in the form of goods or money will receive a bonus of 50 percent of the money or 50 percent of the value of the goods confiscated in bribery attempts, with the balance being submitted for inclusion in the budget.

The portion of the regulations concerning prosecutorial authority consists of two articles:

**Article 11:** the people's committees of the precincts, districts, subwards and villages in coordination with the public security and the power sector will investigate and prosecute cases involving violations and, at the same time, are responsible for confiscating and managing evidence.

**Article 12:** the Hanoi Power Service has the responsibility of suspending service, collecting fines and implementing the established regulations regarding bonuses.

Concerning implementation, the regulations clearly state:

**Article 13:** these temporary regulations are effective immediately and will remain in effect until they are replaced by official regulations. All regulations adopted previously that are contrary to this document are hereby cancelled.

**Article 14:** the director of the Power Service and the related sectors in Hanoi are responsible for guiding and implementing these regulations.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

SEEKING PROFIT CENSURED--Many units have been expanding business laterly not by stepping up production and increasing services, but by making the rounds in search of sales for profit. Factory X, in Hanoi, sold coal for fuel to Corporation B for the price of 220 dong per ton. Corporation B in turn sold it to Corporation C in the suburbs for 290 dong. Corporation C did not use it, either, but sold it to Enterprise Y, downtown, for 340 dong a ton. This enterprise did not use it, either, but sold it to Factory D, in the same ward, for 400 dong per ton, to fire bricks. The coal thus circulated in a series of sales beginning and ending in Ward B, Hanoi, doubling in price in the process! Though intermediate units made a profit, society derived no benefit, for the amount of coal remained the same, while effort went into the series of purchases and sales, and the last unit, which used the coal to produce bricks, had to pay exorbitant prices, which caused its costs to soar. Now then, was the profit worth the general harm? [Text] [Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 7] 9830

CONFISCATED GOODS IN STATE STORES--The free market in a number of provinces in the south has become well known for its contraband. Well, many such items have now "crept" up north and "slipped" into state stores! They say that millions of dong worth of such "garnished property" have been accumulated in only a few corporations in Hanoi. Thousands of bicycle tires placed in warehouses have been conveniently melted down, joined together, or changed in form. Large quantities of ball-point pens, mechanical pencils, and plastic items are gradually becoming "discarded" goods. Why do these ugly things get into state stores after thousands of miles of transport, at no small expense? Is it that those who contract to purchase goods are so naive about business that they inadvertently cause the loss of public funds? Or is it for some other reason? Whatever the reason, such actions can be curbed and brought to a stop only by strict fixing of responsibility for materials. [Text] [Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 5] 9830

CSO: 4209/480

## AGRICULTURE

### WINTER-SPRING CROP YIELDS FALL SHORT OF GOALS

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Winter-Spring Rice Achieves a National Average of 27.8 Quintals per Hectare, a Per-hectare Increase of 2.33 Quintals Over the 1981 Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Since the start of the winter-spring season, the entire nation mustered manpower, materials, supplies, and funds, and, at the same time, resolutely overcame difficulties posed by weather or harmful insects and diseases to plant 3,021,000 hectares of crops of all kinds, equivalent to 97.4 percent of the area planted in 1981. Of that area, 2,246,000 hectares were food crops, which amounted to 89 percent of the planned area and 95.8 percent of 1981; 1,615,000 hectares were specifically in winter-spring rice, 97.4 percent of the planned area and 98.6 percent of the winter-spring crop area of last year. The north planted 1,058,000 hectares of that area, the south 557,000 hectares.

Though the area planted was less (24,000 hectares) than that of last year, increasing the amount of stable manure and nitrogenous fertilizer spread (manure was increased by 3 quintals per hectare, fertilizer by 6 kilograms), transplanting rice after the weather became favorable, and formalizing product contracts with laborers had good effects on the intensive cultivation of the crops planted.

In the north, the fifth-month and spring rice grew moderately well, achieving an average per-hectare yield of 25.54 quintals, an increase of 2.21 quintals per hectare over that of the fifth-month and spring rice crop of 1981. Many provinces achieved high per-hectare yields: Thai Binh, 37.42 quintals; Hai Hung, 34.44 quintals; Ha Nam Ninh, 30 quintals; and Hai Phong, 28.82 quintals. The provinces of Region 4 achieved 20.47 to 24 quintals per hectare. Binh Tri Thien had 63 cooperatives with a per-hectare yield in excess of 30 quintals a hectare; 5 districts surpassed the planned productivity and volume of production. Only Vinh Phu had lower yields this season than last year.

Though great success was won with the winter-spring rice crop, subsidiary food crops decreased; only 76 percent of the planned area was planted, which was only 90.5 percent as much as 1981. Of that area, only with corn was 92.5 percent of the planned area achieved; only 73 to 75 percent was achieved with

sweet potatoes and manioc, and low percentages were achieved with other food crops, the yield converted to paddy equivalent amounting to 1,026,000 tons, 85 percent of, or 125,600 tons less than, that of 1981.

Nevertheless, the attainment of only a 5,540,000 ton yield in this winter-spring crop, compared with the food production plan and needs, means that the entire nation must make a lofty effort to continue to win success with the summer-fall and tenth-month crops. According to many years of statistics, it is difficult to meet planned yields with fall and tenth-month crops; while yields of subsidiary crops converted to paddy equivalents are insignificant in the fall and tenth-month seasons, many localities have and are implementing such positive measures as concentrating supplies, fertilizer, insecticide in key rice-growing areas. They are at the same time mobilizing the synthesized strength of the state and the people to step up production, for which the task at hand is to take good care of the summer-fall crop and get the tenth-month crop done on schedule.

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## AGRICULTURE

### SPRING GRAIN MOBILIZATION CALLED MAJOR SUCCESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Tan, Vice Minister of Food: "The Significant Step Forward Made in One Grain Mobilization Season"]

[Text] The mobilization of 1982 5th month-spring grain in the northern provinces has not concluded but the overall quota assigned for this season was met in early August.

On the basis of this result, we can begin to evaluate this year's mobilization of 5th month-spring grain in the following areas:

#### The Success, Its Causes and Some Experiences

The 1982 mobilization of 5th month-spring grain has been a major success, a relatively comprehensive and uniform success. Many advanced model units and new factors have emerged.

By the start of August, the northern provinces had exceeded their grain mobilization plan quota by 4.2 percent, having mobilized more grain than they mobilized in 1972 or 1981, which were the years during which records were set for the mobilization of 5th month-spring grain in the North. All primary norms have been exceeded: purchases under stable obligations exceeded the plan quota by 3.3 percent and equalled 63 percent of the quota for the entire year; purchases over and above obligations exceeded the plan quota by 15 percent, which represents a 68 percent increase over the 1981 5th month-spring season and accounts for 23 percent of the total quota.

Grain has been deposited in granaries 1 month earlier than during the 1981 5th month-spring season, even though the harvest was about 15 days later than in previous years. Deserving of attention is that although grain has been deposited in granaries rapidly, the quality of grain has been maintained and most grain has been deposited in state granaries, with very little having to be deposited in cooperative granaries.

The number of localities that have completed their general grain mobilization quota this season is much larger compared to the previous season. Of the 19 provinces and municipalities in the North, 13 localities have met and exceeded their general quotas, including all the delta and midland provinces, the provinces of former Zone 4 and two mountain provinces (Quang Ninh and Hoang Lien Son).

As regards the application of policies and measures, although the method of operation has varied from place to place and involved many diverse, creative modes and forms, the viewpoints and line of the party have, generally speaking, been upheld and there have been no major mistakes or deviations. In their market management, many localities have attached importance to guiding cooperative installations and production units.

This success has been due to the following main reasons:

The 1982 5th month-spring crop was a bumper crop and resulted in the highest yield and output in the past 10 years. Achieving three successive bumper crops is a very important factor in the mobilization of grain.

The leadership and guidance of the party committees and governments on the various levels in the mobilization of grain underwent a new change in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Congress, Political Bureau directive number 120 and Council of Ministers' resolution number 99 and directive 153. During this year's 5th month-spring season, purchasing prices, commodity exchange rates and purchasing modes were promulgated early, were suitable and were consistent throughout the season. As regards the organization of implementation, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers and the various party committee echelons and local governments provided close and timely guidance, especially with regard to closely observing the development of crops and precisely evaluating yield and output in order to assign mobilization quotas early and promptly raise them to be consistent with the realities of production. On the other hand, they also seized the opportunity and timed the mobilization of grain in such a way as to concentrate their guidance and centralize their forces at the correct time and carry out the mobilization in a rapid and systematic fashion. Many places mobilized the combined strength of the various sectors and levels, launched a revolutionary movement of the masses, directly guided purchases under obligations as well as purchases over and above obligations and centralized the forces of the various sectors as well as the commodities of the locality in order to purchase grain. The commerce and banking sectors have also actively participated in the grain mobilization.

Generally speaking, the grain sector has made very many efforts, played its role as the command staff of the party committee echelons and local governments, adopted specific plans at an early date, launched an emulation movement and mobilized the corps of cadres, manual workers and civil servants to overcome their difficulties and work in the spirit of a campaign.

The experiences of the places that have mobilized grain well are:

--They have closely observed production, determined the amount of area under cultivation, yield and output (both under contracts and over and above contracts) and participated in the formulation of distribution plans at each cooperative in order to promptly establish a balance and assign quotas early.

They have made thorough preparations, especially in terms of supplies, commodities and cash, in order to purchase all rice that has been harvested and deposit it in granaries and have closely coordinated the harvesting, collection and management of products under contracts with purchases and the depositing of grain in granaries.

They began making purchases at the very start of the harvest season in conjunction with collecting taxes and collecting unpaid debts; made purchases under obligations and over and above obligations without waiting for stable obligations to be met before mobilizing purchases over and above obligations; and, instead of waiting for supplies and commodities to arrive from the central level, they actively utilized sources of local goods and used loans and consignment purchases to immediately control grain from the start of the season.

They employed all three types of measures, economic, administrative and educational, in a well coordinated manner consistent with the specific conditions at each place and time and displayed the superior nature of the new production relations within agriculture as matters of principle, thereby insuring that the grain mobilization was completed rapidly, systematically and well.

They have used the agricultural cooperative as the unit for implementing and settling stable obligations and used the production unit as the unit for weighing, receiving and depositing grain in granaries and the place for mobilizing purchases over and above obligations as well as organize and manage the market at its roots. They have promptly encouraged and praised units and individuals performing good work, criticized units and individuals performing poor work and taken a stern attitude toward profiteers, orders and persons who intentionally procrastinate in fulfilling their grain obligation.

Besides the strongpoints and progress mentioned above, a number of shortcomings have also been displayed in this year's 5th month-spring grain mobilization:

--The results of the effort to collect debts have been low. As a whole, the North exceeded its norms regarding the purchase of grain over and above obligations but, in terms of individual provinces, only six provinces surpassed their norms (Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong and Vinh Phu).

Generally speaking, the various localities underwent relatively uniform change but there are still some mountain provinces that have changed slowly and completed only a low percentage of their mobilization norms; besides the relatively strong change that has occurred in the provinces of former Zone 4, the change that has occurred in the delta and midland provinces has been somewhat slower.

The purchase of subsidiary food crops, primarily corn and potatoes, involved efforts this season but greater efforts must be made, especially in the mountain provinces.

As regards the application of the purchasing policy, a few places have not implemented the policy, for example, the prices paid in purchases over and above obligations have been higher than stipulated prices or the exchange rate and the quotas on the sale of industrial goods as bonuses have not been consistent and have, in actuality, resulted in an increase in purchasing prices.

#### Several Problems That Have Arisen in the Purchase of Grain Over and Above Obligations

Ever since the implementation of the policy stabilizing grain obligations, which put the mobilization of grain under stable obligations on a regular basis in the northern provinces, the matter of mobilizing grain over and above obligations has assumed an increasingly important position. Because, it is necessary to centralize increasingly large sources of commodity grain in the hands of the state in order to promptly meet the needs of building and defending the fatherland. This is a new issue, one that involves many difficulties and complications and requires the application of many policies and measures with a view toward correctly expressing the coordination of planning with the application of market relations, thereby helping to strengthen the economic alliance between the state and farmers, between industry and collectivized agriculture.

As regards the viewpoint toward and understanding of grain purchased over and above obligations, it must be realized that the purchasing prices and mode of commodity exchange that have been established have provided appropriate incentive to farmers. This purchase of grain over and above obligations cannot be based on free market prices. Experience has shown that if we only raise prices in order to make purchases, prices on the market will immediately increase with the result that we will only be able to purchase a small amount at first, then be unable to purchase anything and not have enough money to make purchases. Or, if we only want to raise the commodity exchange rate in order to provide incentive for farmers to sell to the state, it will lead to buying and reselling, to speculation in industrial goods with the result that we will be unable to purchase much, will be taken advantage of and will not have an adequate supply of goods for trade. The use of commodity-money relations is necessary but if we only emphasize these relations in the mobilization of grain, we will, in view of present economic conditions, be unable to make purchases and will, in addition, lead farmers toward capitalist trade, which will not benefit the economic alliance between the working class and farmers. The best practice is to employ all three measures, economic, administrative and educational, in a well coordinated manner and strongly develop upon the superior nature of the new production relations in the countryside in order to carry out the purchase of grain over and above obligations. During this 5th month-spring season, the localities that employed all three measures in a well coordinated manner have achieved good results in the mobilization of grain over and above obligations.

To the contrary, a number of other localities, as a result of disorganization in the application of these measures, achieved poor results even though the increase in grain output and the average amount of grain remaining after mobilization were higher than in the localities mentioned above.

As regards the purchasing policy and the mode of purchases, we should only make purchases in cash at negotiated prices at times when the prices of grain on the free market fall within the range of the directed prices of the state or in cases in which the state does not have adequate materials and goods with which to trade. These purchases must also be made at directed prices of the state; prices cannot be raised in any manner one sees fit.

The most suitable mode at this time is commodity trade in accordance with a price ratio based on the directed prices of the state. When establishing the commodity exchange rate, many localities also examine prices on the free market and the needs and tastes of the people. This practice is correct because if the rate of exchange is not appropriate, internal negative phenomena will occur and loopholes will be created through which small merchants can buy and resell goods at a profit.

There are also some localities that make purchases at negotiated prices and sell industrial goods as a bonus. This mode economizes on industrial goods but requires the expenditure of much money and is, in actuality, a way by which purchasing prices are raised, even to levels higher than free market prices at some places.

The sources of industrial goods for trade for grain can include all types of products from those low in value to those high in value, primarily the following three types: instruments of production, building materials and consumer goods. The localities that have purchased much grain over and above obligations are places that have used goods of both the central level and the locality, properly prepared their goods and materials and correctly implemented the exchange rate.

As regards the organization of the trade apparatus, many localities have the experience of establishing close "branch coordination" between the grain sector and the commerce corporation, agricultural supply station and branch bank in order to carry out purchases, thereby making it convenient for producers and convenient to mobilize the forces of the various sectors participating in the grain purchasing campaign.

The quantity of grain purchased over and above obligations has become increasingly large. Management and accounting are very complex because purchases and trade take many different forms, many types of goods from many sectors and sources must be used and the prices and exchange rates sometimes change in the process of making purchases. As a result, the management of the materials, goods and cash used to make purchases must be very tight to insure that they correspond to the quantity of grain purchased and to prevent waste, loss, misappropriation and abuse.

## Endeavoring To Achieve the Goal of Self-Sufficiency in Grain

The success achieved in production and in the mobilization of grain during this year's 5th month-spring season has reduced some of the difficulty involved in establishing a grain balance in the North and created favorable conditions for achieving the goal of resolving the grain problem throughout the country by means of domestic forces beginning in 1982. However, even with this success, the state still does not have enough grain to provide a full supply to the various recipients and meet all needs. This is because the increase in the output of grain and in the amount of grain mobilized is still not enough to fully meet the needs involved in building and defending the fatherland, which require more and more grain at a time when the quantity of grain being imported each year has declined significantly and has been virtually nothing since the start of 1982. This requires that we display high determination and continue to struggle to achieve the goal of mobilizing more grain during this 5th month-spring season.

The mountain provinces that have not fulfilled their overall quotas or their stable obligations must endeavor to successfully complete both their purchases under obligations and purchases over and above obligations.

The provinces that have fulfilled their overall quotas must continue to try to implement their supplemental norms well, with efforts focused on those areas in which there is still much commodity grain.

As regards the mobilization of 10th month grain, the problem that has arisen is that the amount of grain to be purchased under stable obligations is not much but the quantity of grain to be purchased over and above obligations is very large. As a result, positive steps must be taken immediately to prepare materials and goods and coordinate the sources of goods of the central level with those of the locality. We must endeavor to insure the fulfillment of the 10th month grain mobilization quota and insure that 1982 is a year of major victory in both the production and mobilization of grain.

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## AGRICULTURE

### 10TH MONTH RICE STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 p 1

Article: "The Northern Provinces Cultivate and Fertilize Their 10th Month Rice, Rice Crops Are Growing Well; the Southern Provinces Record Rather High Summer-Fall Rice Yields and Urgently Transplant the Rest of Their 10th Month Rice Crops"

Text The northern provinces have finished sowing or transplanting their 10th month rice crops, having achieved 98.4 percent of their plan quota. Four provinces have exceeded their plan quotas: Hoang Lien Son, by 6.8 percent; Lai Chau, by 2.8 percent; Hai Hung, by 2.2 percent; and Thanh Hoa, by .7 percent. Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Ninh and Haiphong met their sowing and transplanting plan quotas. The other provinces and municipalities met 95 percent of their plan quotas or more.

Despite encountering difficulties at the start of the season with water, the localities did everything possible to create sources of water and transplanted all of their seedlings at the right age. More than 93 percent of fields were transplanted during the best period of the season.

The localities have now shifted to cultivating and fertilizing their 10th month rice. Some 85.1 percent of the fields that were transplanted with rice have been weeded once and had mud applied to them once. Some 37.1 percent of fields have been weeded for the second time. At many places, weeding, cultivating and fertilizing are being done on time and in a rapid, systematic manner. With fields free of weeds, rice crops are growing well. The early rice crop is in the boot and heading. The main rice crop is tillering. The localities have transported to fields 6,512,000 tons of livestock manure, which is an average of 4 to 5 tons per hectare and more than 1 quintal more than had been applied by this time last year. A rather large quantity of nitrogen fertilizer has also been used. In mid-August, rain fell on all the lowland, midland and mountain provinces of Bac Bo. This rainfall alleviated the shortage of water on the majority of rice fields. However, because the rains were heavy, some fields were inundated and have become waterlogged, especially fields with newly transplanted rice crops. According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, there

are still more than 30,000 hectares of rice that are inundated and waterlogged, mostly in Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Bac Provinces. The various localities are urgently combating waterlogging. On the other hand, the three provinces from Thanh Hoa southward have 81,000 hectares of 10th month rice that are experiencing a shortage of water. Some fields in Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces are arid.

The amount of area under the cultivation of rice on which pests have appeared (primarily small leaf rollers and stem borers) in the northern provinces is continuing to increase, now constituting 17 percent of the area that has been transplanted with rice, mostly in the provinces of Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung and Thai Binh. The installations are spraying insecticide to prevent and control these pests.

In the coming period, the localities of the North must urgently perform the following several important jobs: they must reinspect the fields on which rice crops have been lost as a result of flooding and waterlogging; systematically complete the transplanting of late 10th month rice on "jute" fields and deeply flooded fields; inspect and classify the rice fields that have been transplanted and take appropriate cultural steps regarding each type rice; combat drought on high fields and waterlogging on lowlying fields; take prompt steps to prevent and control the various types of pests; prepare a full supply of seed and supplies and prepare the fields to be used for winter crops; and administer fall livestock vaccinations.

As of 25 August, the southern provinces had harvested 275,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 42.8 percent of the amount of area under cultivation, which represents a faster rate of harvesting than this time last year. The summer-fall rice yields of some provinces are rather high: An Giang: 34 quintals; Dong Thap, Hau Giang and Tien Giang: 28 quintals; and Kien Giang: 24 quintals per hectare.

The localities have sown or transplanted 67 percent of the 10th month rice required under their plan quotas, which is 124,000 hectares less than this time last year. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, An Giang and Dong Thap have completed their transplanting but failed to transplant rice on all land required under their plans. The localities are trying to complete the transplanting of late 10th month rice in September.

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## AGRICULTURE

### NGHIA BINH, HAI PHONG SCORE SUCCESSES IN MOBILIZING GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Nghia Binh Surpasses 1982 Obligatory Grain Norm By 50 Percent; Hai Phong Buys 14,000 Tons of Paddy at Negotiated Prices"]

[Text] By the end of June Nghia Binh had fulfilled 105 percent of its 1982 state plan norm for the obligatory delivery of grain. Due to unfavorable weather conditions during this year's winter-spring and summer-fall seasons, the output of a number of localities in the province declined. Nghia Binh, however, continued its mobilization efforts and surpassed the delivery norm assigned to it by the state by 50 percent. As of 20 August the province had surpassed its plan norm by 30 percent. By the end of August it may have delivered all 30,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, thus achieving an accomplishment to commemorate the August Revolution and celebrate National Day, on 2 September.

As of 10 August the municipality of Hai Phong had purchased 14,000 tons of paddy at negotiated prices.

Five of the municipality's districts fulfilled their over-all norms for mobilizing fifth month-spring grain.

Even during the harvesting the districts encouraged the people to save grain to sell to the state. In addition to the permanent purchasing stores, the districts organized many additional purchasing points in the key villages. Six purchasing stations did paperwork rapidly and paid the peasants in money or goods.

Under the guidance of the Municipal People's Committee, the grain, commerical, banking, and financial sectors, along with the districts, sent many types of goods valued at 156 million dong, and cash, to the villages for the purchasing of paddy.

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## AGRICULTURE

### THAI BINH RELATES EXPERIENCES IN PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 82 pp 2, 4

Article by Pham Bai, secretary of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee:  
"Thai Binh after Three Rice Contracting Seasons"

Text After Three Seasons of Rice Product Contracts with Laborers

Recently, Thai Binh Province held conferences from the provincial to the district levels to conduct a preliminary review of the implementation of rice product contracts with laborers. Generally speaking, Thai Binh has strictly complied with Secretariat directive number 100 and prepared for and implemented this directive in a steady manner and with a high spirit of responsibility, consequently, it achieved rather marked results after two seasons in two areas: agricultural production developed well and the deviations and negative phenomena in the implementation of product contracts were greatly limited. Some 99.64 percent of the rice growing cooperatives within the province have implemented product contracts with laborers. At these places, facts have shown: rice product contracts with laborers have the effect of stimulating the development of production; as a result of product contracts and as a result of being consolidated, cooperatives that once had low rice yields have undergone marked change; and the rate of increase in rice yield and output at these cooperatives has been faster than in previous years and faster compared to good and advanced cooperatives. Facts have also shown: at those places where good management is provided and cooperative cadres are skilled, product contracts do not "miss the target," the cooperative movement develops in a more wholesome and strong manner and the three interests (of the state, collective and the laborer) are satisfied better. It can be said that the product contract with laborers is like "glue" that tightly binds the cooperative member to the piece of land assigned to him; cooperative members do not mind investing their labor in intensive cultivation in order to achieve a higher yield and exceed their contract quota.

We think that if the Secretariat's directive, resolution number 10 of the Provincial Party Committee and directive number 05 of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee are correctly implemented and their implementation is coordinated with other measures, such as improving acidic and

saline soil, changing the allocation of rice varieties to suit each type of soil, making appropriate investments in material-technical bases and water conservancy and so forth, product contracts will, in the years ahead, yield even better results. However, there is much that is new within the contracts and they are being implemented at a time when there is a very serious shortage of technical materials for agriculture, prices are changing, basic level cadres are not being trained on a prompt basis and inspections are neither thorough or timely, consequently, there are still shortcomings and deviations in the thinking and actions of production installations, which have led to negative phenomena. Deserving of attention is the fact that if the organization and management of the preparation of the soil, the preparation of seeds and the collection of products are not promptly improved, they will adversely affect the effort to strengthen and perfect the socialist production relations and adversely affect the thinking, the feelings and the socio-economic relationships in the countryside. Therefore, those who are involved in providing leadership and guidance must have a full understanding of the positive aspects of product contracts in order to develop upon them and must be alert to the negative aspects in the implementation of product contracts in order to be determined to correct them. At the same time, they must continue to research and perfect the new management mechanism at agricultural cooperatives with a view toward stimulating the strong development of production on the basis of constantly improving the socialist production relations in the countryside as pointed out in the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

#### The Accomplishments and Shortcomings

The most evident result is that product contracts have motivated cooperative members to work with enthusiasm and implement the technical regulations governing the transplanting of rice; the potentials in the labor, capital and fertilizer of each family have been developed; production jobs are performed on schedule; the techniques of intensive cultivation are implemented in fields better; the prevention and control of pests are prompt and positive; all products are collected and there is less waste. As a result of the investment of additional labor and fertilizer by the laborers and families accepting contracts, the soil has gradually been improved; in acidic, saline areas, in particular, the province and districts have given their attention to supplying additional lime and phosphorus, cooperatives have attached importance to seed work and rice yields have markedly increased.

Compared to the 1979 10th month season, which was a season in which there was a high rice yield, during the 1981 10th month season, the cooperatives that accepted product contracts did, generally speaking, achieve high yields that were superior to the cooperatives that did not accept contracts, which was most evident at the cooperatives that usually had low rice yields. After three seasons of rice contracts, the uniformity of yields is better; the difference in yields among the various cooperatives will take many years to correct but the gap is slowly being closed. Practically all cooperatives have exceeded their contract rice yields with some cooperatives exceeding their contract yields by 30 percent

and other places exceeding it by as much as 50 percent, such as the Dong Duong Cooperative in Dong Hung District, the Minh Hung Cooperative in Kien Xuong District and so forth. Recently, the Agriculture Committee of the Provincial Party Committee conducted an investigation at 128 households of 10 cooperatives and found that 86.7 percent had exceeded their contract quotas, 7.6 percent had met their quotas and only 5.7 percent had fallen short of their contract quotas. The families that fell short of their contract quotas are, for the most part, poor families with little labor or families that are unable to invest additional fertilizer.

At first, some cadres did not have a full understanding of the complex nature of product contracts; they only emphasized advantages and had a somewhat simple, subjective concept of contracts while giving light attention to guiding and inspecting compliance with the principles and regulations governing cooperative organization and management and the perfection of the new form of contracts. In the process of organizing the performance of the five jobs undertaken by the collective and the three jobs undertaken by the individual laborer, they failed to correctly comply with the principles set forth in the directive of the Secretariat, consequently, a number of places were lax regarding a number of jobs. In guidance, the basic level cadres at some cooperatives feared difficulties, lacked a spirit of responsibility and were lax in management, wanting to assign "non-specific contracts" to cooperative members. Some places have taken it upon themselves to change the principles and regulations regarding cooperative organization and management, which has led to negative phenomena.

Of the five jobs performed directly by the collective, most deserving of attention is the transportation of rice seed. Without controlling and promptly guiding seed and seedling production, there can be no basis for the intensive cultivation of rice and it is difficult to achieve uniformity within the cooperative; seedling areas and winter crop areas become disorganized and this gradually leads to a situation in which the cooperative is transplanting very many varieties of rice, which causes rice seed to become mixed and adversely affects intensive cultivation to increase yields. Some cooperatives and cooperative members have taken it upon themselves to change the variety being transplanted. A few varieties have been used without knowing their name, without knowing their characteristics or properties, without knowing their technical regulations.

As regards the amount of area under cultivation, after contracts were signed, it declined by 1 percent. In the 1981 10th month season, due to the decline in the amount of area under cultivation and the lower yields resulting from contracts, the output of one cooperative declined by 11 tons compared to the 1980 10th month season.

Distribution does not yet satisfy the interests of the collective and the collection of products involves many difficulties. The past three seasons in Thai Binh have resulted in bumper crops but more than 6,000 tons of paddy belonging to the funds of collectives have not been collected. Deserving of attention is the fact that this paddy that has not been delivered is usually put by cooperatives into their paddy fund for livestock production; therefore, hogs have not had feed and hog herds have seriously declined.

As regards income, both in terms of value and grain, there are considerable income differences within cooperatives between laborers in the trade sectors and laborers in crop production. Village cadres, cooperative cadres and production unit cadres generally have the highest income followed by the laborers in the handicraft trades, livestock production and the 202 water conservancy units; the lowest income is earned by those laborers who only accept contract fields. As a result, there are also differences in the amount of grain distributed: if we take the quantity of grain distributed to a laborer in the crop production sector as 100, the amount of grain received by village, cooperative and unit cadres is 162.3, the amount of grain received by a laborer in the trade sector is 136.7 and the amount of grain received by a laborer in crop production who accepts a contract is 60.5. Due to the differences in distribution together with the differences in the amount by which contract quotas are exceeded, the eating standard per capita varies from family to family and sometimes varies very widely, especially among poor families that were experiencing shortages before contracts went into effect.

The fact that some material bases are unsuitable together with difficulties concerning supplies and capital have caused the material-technical bases of cooperatives, generally speaking, to grow slowly or not grow at all. Some material bases, such as granaries, threshing machines, livestock pens and a number of other bases, at many cooperatives are not being used and have fallen into disrepair; some places have even distributed drying yards to cooperative members to build houses.

Another shortcoming deserving of attention is that selfishness and concern for personal interests on the part of some cadres and party members have led to selfish actions in the style of "doing that which is easy and avoiding that which is difficult," led to partialism and localism, to the failure to seriously comply with internal rules and cooperative management regulations, to a lack of good examples in the delivery of products and to the haphazard use of buffalo and cattle or sympathizing with the masses in demands for excessive reductions in contract output quotas.

The shortcomings mentioned above are primarily due to subjective shortcomings in the guidance and implementation of contracts, not shortcomings arising from the new contract mechanism. These shortcomings can be entirely corrected. Facts at the cooperatives that implement product contracts correctly and well prove this.

#### The Problems That Must Be Solved in the Years Ahead

To begin with, we must train and strengthen the contingent of core cadres at cooperatives so that it is truly strong and fully capable of managing the work of the collective. Experience has shown us that at places at which the corps of cooperative cadres possesses good management skills and good revolutionary qualities, even at weak and deficient cooperatives that have difficult production

and land conditions and a low standard of living, the various elements involved in contracts are managed tightly and coordinated well and production moves steadily forward. We must continue to strengthen the specialized units, especially the specialized seed units (both the production of seed and the soaking of seed) because these two units directly affect the level and results of the intensive cultivation of rice. Product contracts cannot be separated from intensive cultivation; otherwise, contracts are meaningless.

In order to help cooperative member families practice intensive cultivation on the fields for which they accept contracts, we must establish a paddy fund as part of the accumulation fund of cooperatives in order to trade paddy for organic fertilizer, with fertilizer provided in advance to poor families and the families of war dead and wounded veterans who are unable to purchase additional fertilizer. At harvest time, the management board will make deductions from their grain for the purpose of returning to the fund their payment for fertilizer in order to complete the trade cycle.

As regards cooperatives that accept low contracts, we must conduct investigations to fully assess their cropland situation and accurately determine the amount of area under cultivation and the crop yields they have in order to assign correct contracts and put an end to the practice of declaring less land under cultivation and lower yields. Accounting and financial work must be improved; at the same time, we must establish correct economic-technical quotas with a view toward tightly managing each expenditure. The distribution of income within agricultural cooperatives must, above everything else, provide incentive for laborers to produce much grain while having the effect of stimulating the development of the trade sectors in the proper direction. In this spirit, the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee has decided: in grain distribution, the average number of mandays worked by the laborers in the crop production sector must be used as the standard for stipulating the amount of grain to be distributed to the laborers in the other sectors. The product contracting mechanism must be perfected in order to strengthen the production relations within agriculture in a manner closely linked to building the district level. Each production season, the district must examine the quotas assigned under contracts and distribution plans and approve reductions in the amount of area under cultivation and output resulting from natural disasters at each cooperative.

The various sectors within the province must concern themselves with contract work, especially the sectors that have direct relationships with agriculture, such as the water conservancy sector, industry and the handicraft sector. They must constantly concern themselves with strengthening cooperatives more with each passing day. We have sent groups of cadres who have been trained in contract work to help cooperatives perfect the product contracting mechanism.

Inspections are very necessary and cannot be conducted in a lax manner. We have assigned this work to the provincial agriculture committee, the agriculture service and the various districts to be performed in a constant, specific manner.

### What Must the Various Levels and Sectors Do?

The most important matter insuring the correct implementation of the directive of the Secretariat, from the cooperative level upward, is that of formulating very good plans, especially production, labor and financial plans, and thoroughly implementing plans (including production plans, supply plans, product delivery plans and so forth). In order to formulate good plans and, on this basis, improve the quality of contracts, importance must first be attached to establishing precise and reasonable economic-technical quotas. Only in this way is it possible to insure the stability of contracts and insure that they are not "broken."

The state administration on the central level as well as the provincial level must focus its efforts on providing a timely supply of fertilizer, fuel and electricity in quantities required by the plan norms assigned by the upper level and at satisfactory prices, thereby insuring that the persons who accept contracts can practice intensive cultivation and raise their crop yields. These are the material factors that insure stable production conditions and, at the same time, insure the stability of cooperative production plans.

The central level and the various ministries need to have components that specialize in each specific area with a view toward guiding the various provinces in implementation. For example, when the central level requests that the production of black beans for exportation be developed but there is no agency specializing in black bean seed, the provinces that want to expand the cultivation of black beans do not know whether they should rely upon the central level or only establish "vertical" relationships. As regards the provincial and district levels, in addition to receiving thorough, close and detailed guidance, they must also have material forces at their disposal to promptly support production aside from the supplies stipulated by the state. Over the past several years, we in Thai Binh have had a grain reserve that we have used to trade for nitrogen fertilizer; therefore, in 1981, even though the state only supplied to the province 60 percent of the nitrogen fertilizer planned, the province still had a significant quantity of nitrogen fertilizer with which to promptly fertilize its rice.

We must concentrate on providing supplies, fertilizer, electric power and water conservancy projects to highly acidic, saline areas in order to improve the soil and must gradually introduce new, suitable varieties in production in order to raise crop yields. As regards the districts, in addition to the routine work we have been performing, we must formulate regulations requiring routine inspections and must classify the various types of cooperatives each season with a view toward promptly correcting the deviations in contract work. During each production season, the district level must examine and approve the workpoint subsidies in accordance with the remuneration mechanism for key cadres of cooperatives. The village party committees and people's committees must examine and approve the workpoint subsidies for each different cadre of the cooperative down to production unit cadres. The remuneration of cooperative cadres must be based on the results of their management of work and the degree of completion

of their tasks in each season and must be closely linked to the results of production of each cooperative as well as commensurate with the workpoints of laborers directly engaged in crop production. We must concern ourselves with training cadres and assigning more core cadres to cooperatives and production units who are able to organize implementation, possess the ability to manage and guide and possess scientific-technical knowledge and revolutionary qualities. The province and districts must routinely guide the training of this corps before each rice season.

Every cooperative absolutely must formulate and implement internal rules and regulations regarding contracts and must effectively manage and guide each job and the various production factors. In the distribution of the results of production, the cooperative management boards must successfully protect the interests of the collective and strengthen the various funds, especially the accumulation fund in order to carry out expanded reproduction and continue to build the material-technical bases. In view of the fact that providing supplies for production still involves difficulties, this is a very important and necessary step in order for cooperatives to make the greatest possible progress and acquire the material strength needed to make it possible for cooperative members to accept contracts.

At present, it is still necessary to continue to propagandize the product contracts so that everyone correctly understands and executes them. The product contracts with laborers must be based on the very good implementation of the "three contracts." We must raise the spirit of collective ownership of cooperative members so that they voluntarily strengthen their cooperatives, insure that they deeply understand and correctly implement the relationship among the three interests and take every measure to collect products for the collective and not allow them to remain among cooperative members.

7809  
CSO: 4209 /464

## AGRICULTURE

### INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION EXPANDED

OW212023 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--In recent years, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has unceasingly broadened its international cooperation in agricultural economy and techniques with many countries and international organisations.

La Xuan Dinh, head of the department for international cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that Vietnam has established cooperation ties with most socialist countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (bilaterally or multilaterally), with Laos and Kampuchea, with developed countries such as Sweden, France, Holland (on a government-to-government basis or through government-run scientific-technical organisations) and developing countries such as India, Mexico, Angola and Burma. Vietnam has received aid from international organisations inside or outside the United Nations such as the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Family Planning Activities (UNFPA), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the British ODFAM and the American Mennonite.

It also has regularly corresponded with or taken part in the activities of the Institute of International Rice Research (IRRI), the International Centre of Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), the International Centre for Potato (CIP) and is an active member of FAO and the Centre for Integrated Rural Development of Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP).

International cooperation has been undertaken in various forms: emergency aid to overcome consequences of natural calamities and war; aid for development of production, building irrigation works, research centres, technical schools, seed farms and breed stations, agricultural machine repair workshops.... It has also been assumed in the form of exchange of documents, results of researches and technical equipment and scientists, participation in seminars, or joint research programmes or in production of agricultural products such as coffee and rubber.

These activities have brought noticeable results:

Vietnam has received a number of high-productivity seeds or breeds of animals such as rice maize, beans, sorghum and potato, industrial plants such as rubber, coffee, oil palm, coconut, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit trees such as orange and tamarind..., animals such as dairy cows, buffalo, chicken, pig, rabbit, goose and bee, in addition to equipment for laboratories, experimental farms, and production and processing establishments.

Through the cooperation with and assistance from abroad, through long-term and short-term training courses and practice trips organised abroad or at home under foreign experts' guidance, the Vietnamese agricultural workers have matured quickly in both capacity and skill. Various economic zones, state farms, cooperatives, factories, institutes, centres and schools have been built or consolidated thanks to the cooperation and assistance of the above-said countries and organisations. A large number of foreign experts have come to help build agricultural production projects, to carry out research programmes and to train technicians and workers for specific branches of agriculture. Vietnam has also received assistance in food and materials such as fertilizer, insecticide and vaccines during adverse years.

Some achievements of the world agricultural science and technique have been applied as in cross-breed or selection of seeds, in pest prevention and control, in intensive farming and mechanisation.

On the other hand, Vietnam has done its humble share in promoting agricultural production in the world, it has joined the international board of plants genetic resources, shared with others its experiences in intensive farming of rice and the growing of azolla pinnata and cesbana canabica, in the restructuring and multiplication of crops, in the protection of plants, in veterinary work, in the improvement and protection of soil, in the development and management of irrigation works, etc.

Vietnam has also introduced its initial experiences in building and developing a new countryside at international seminars.

In addition, it has sent agricultural experts to help Laos, Kampuchea and Angola in such fields as rice, coffee and rubber planting as well as in training and research programs. In the coming years, it plans to send agricultural experts to other fraternal countries.

CSO: 4200/2

## AGRICULTURE

### QUESTION ON COOPERATIVIZING AGRICULTURE IN NAM BO ANSWERED

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Feature column: "Topics of Common Interest Discussed"; questions submitted by Le Huot, of Hau Giang Province, and Truong Cao, of Minh Hai Provinces, on Cooperativizing Agriculture in Nam Bo in general and on land ownership and distribution, respectively]

[Excerpt] Question: Please explain the policy for the immediate future on agricultural cooperativation in the provinces of Nam Bo.

Answer: To complete the socialist transformation of agriculture throughout Vietnam, it is urgent that we cooperativize agriculture in Nam Bo. To prolong, indecisively and irresolutely, a situation of individual modes of living is to further deepen class distinctions, allow more and more people to be exploited, and abet a number of exploiters. But if cooperativization is done hastily, impetuously, and by force, it cannot be stable and causes all the more trouble for transformation. Cooperativization must thus be pursued in a spirit of positiveness and urgency and in appropriate forms and steps, so that rural people voluntarily enter collective production.

Question: There are presently sporadic instances of people with extra land for leasing out, and people who hire field hands so they can sit back and enjoy the profits, while ordinary farmers lack land on which to make a living. What does the party line of the revolution have to say?

Answer: We advocate readjustment of land and obliteration of all remnants of feudal exploitation under whatever form they survive, in order to ensure that all farmers have enough land; at the same time, highest priority is assigned to transforming capitalist industry and commerce and completely wiping out capitalism in commerce, in order to create circumstances favoring the cooperativization of agriculture.

9830

CSO: 4209/480

## AGRICULTURE

### COOPERATIVES URGED TO LEND LAND TO MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 82 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Allow Cooperative Members to Borrow Land to Produce Grain"]

[Text] For 3 years now a rather large number of cooperatives in the north, implementing the state-promulgated policy of encouraging the full utilization of land, have paid attention to allowing peasants to borrow land which the cooperative cannot cultivate so that they can grow vegetables and subsidiary food crops. In Gao Bang the party committee echelons and local political administrations, fully understanding that policy, have applied it rather well to their special characteristics and have allowed the peasants to borrow land and paddies to grow rice and potatoes, and have thus resolved the problem of grain during the between-seasons period. Tan Hong is one of the cooperatives which has done a good job in that regard. During the past winter-spring season, as well as during the present 10th month season, Tan Hong utilized and developed labor capabilities to a high degree and attained the plan norm with regard to area. But in the mountain region the cooperatives still have much abandoned land which cannot be fully cultivated collectively. In order to fully utilize the idle labor of the cooperative members, increase the families' incomes, and increase commodity output for society, the cooperatives have allowed 288 families to borrow 14 hectares of land to grow winter sweet potatoes, with the condition that they ensure the fertility of the land by fully utilizing all sources of fertilizer, while at the same time fulfilling the norm regarding the turning over of fertilizer to the cooperative and returning the land by the stipulated deadline. That policy is supported by the cooperative member masses. During April of this year the families which borrowed land to grow potatoes attained rather high yields on the borrowed land. The family of Mrs. Phan Thi Hieu planted 5,000 square meters and harvested 6,000 kilograms of potatoes. Mrs. Hieu set aside some of the potatoes for family consumption, set aside some for stock raising, and sold the rest on the market for 800 dong. After completing the harvesting of winter sweet potatoes the cooperative member families in Tan Hong returned the land to the cooperative by the deadline so that it could be used in the spring season. In Hoa An not only Tan Hong, but many other cooperatives, such as Hong Ngoc, Lac Long, etc., have also done a good job of implementing the policy of allowing cooperative members to borrow land for the winter season, which have brought about real economic results without affecting labor and the collective economy.

I know that at present there are still a rather large number of cooperatives, not only in Cao Bang but in many other localities, have unused land but will not allow the cooperative members to borrow it for production. I believe that those localities should emulate Tan Hong and allow the cooperative members to borrow land in order to have additional secondary products, improve their living conditions, and alleviate the cooperative's difficulties, and so that society can have many additional agricultural products.

Thanh Vu  
(Cao Bang)

5616  
CSO: 4209/497

## AGRICULTURE

### READER COMPLAINS ABOUT SUBWARD MARKETING COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 82 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Inspect the Activities of Subward Marketing Cooperatives"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, the municipality of Hai Phong has completed the setting up of subward marketing cooperatives. Along with the Level-3 Commercial Corporation, the materials corporation, the commercial cooperation, etc., the activities of the subward marketing cooperatives have begun to exert a good effect, especially by creating a source of capital, eliminating the way of livelihood based on the supply-as-needed type of administration, and increasing the creativity and ability of the base-level cadres.

But in addition to the above-mentioned positive aspects, an unwholesome phenomenon that is occurring is out-of-control buying and selling, which creates chaos on the market. Every subward has a marketing cooperative which deals principally in food and drink, refreshments, and high-priced industrial goods. In comparison to the marketing cooperative statutes stipulated by the state, few units in Hai Phong operate in correct accordance with their functions (serving as a retail agent, purchasing for state commerce, and managing the market). All of the cooperatives like to engage in long-range commerce, principally by locating large-volume, low-priced goods to take to the south to sell at a profit. They also organize shipments to the south, via the passenger ship Thong Nhat, of goods the free circulation of which is forbidden by the state, such as anise, cinnamon, welding rods, wheat flour, cloth, etc.

With regard to organization, nearly all of the subward marketing cooperatives in Hai Phong utilize small merchants. They contribute capital so that they can do business, but they do so on their own, without the people being encouraged to contribute shares. Hiding under the form of marketing cooperatives, and with permits granted by the subwards, they do whatever they want, provided that they turn over the stipulated profits and "pay" cadres to sponsor them. For that reason, in many instances they deal in goods illegally and are arrested by the tax and market management cadres and the security organ, but they immediately show papers certifying that the goods belong to state economic organizations and are subjected only to the collection of taxes, not to the confiscation of their goods. Mrs. Hanh, who sells dried goods at Sat Market, took hundreds of kilograms of anise to the south to sell. When temporarily detained by the functional organ, Trai Cau

Subward sent full documentation certifying that the goods belonged to the marketing cooperative. When the Commercial Bureau of Le Chan Precinct arrested three private merchants who dealt in cinnamon, anise, and wheat flour, the precinct leadership issued papers certifying that the goods belonged to the precinct and requesting that they be returned. According to an evaluation by the municipal market transformation and management section, in the city proper only four subward marketing cooperatives operate in a manner that can be called proper and strict.

In order to help the marketing cooperatives operate properly, I recommend that the Municipal People's Committee and the Commercial Service of Hai Phong, and the relevant organs have cadres to carry out an investigation to find additional deficiencies, and take steps to help the subward marketing cooperatives promptly overcome them, so that they can be of good service to the lives and activities of the people.

5616  
CSO: 4209/497

## AGRICULTURE

### NEED FOR DIKE REPAIR WORK STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Article: "Continuing To Repair the System of Dikes, Improving Dike Management and Security and Organizing the Protection of Dikes Against Floods"]

[Text] In our country, guarding against and combating typhoons and floods are of special importance. In the northern provinces, the primary projects for guarding against and combating floods are the dike systems. The party and state are very concerned with strengthening the dike systems and organizing the management, protection and maintenance of dikes.

In the past 2 years, due to difficulties in many areas, not much has been done to strengthen dike and retaining wall systems. The volume of work performed to build dikes and retaining walls each year has not been sufficient to repair the damage caused by the typhoons and floods of the previous year and this work has focused on cracked dike sections. This year, the majority of the localities in the North that have dikes have taken the initiative in overcoming their difficulties and completed the work assigned to them on schedule. A number of places have continued to perform additional work in order to strengthen strategically important dike sections weakened by lizards and cracks.

The dike construction plans in the various provinces have virtually been completed but the volume of dike construction work done this year involved only a little more than 2 million cubic meters of dirt, which is less than one-half the 1981 plan quota and only equal to about 20 percent of the average amount of dirt used in dike construction in previous years. Meanwhile, new obstacles have appeared in river systems: many silt deposits have emerged in rivers and some projects constructed along rivers have impeded the flow of water, thereby affecting flood drainage and the safety of dikes; many mouths of rivers have become filled with deposits but we are unable to dredge them... Over the past several years, many dikes have cracked; recently, new cracks have appeared; at some places, repairs

involving 50,000 to 70,000 cubic meters of dirt have been required. On the other hand, in recent years, due to the fact that floodwaters have not been high, many lizard nests have been established very deeply within dikes, thereby making it difficult to detect and handle them. In addition, many serious violations of dike protection regulations still occur, such as riding carts and grazing animals on dikes, removing stones from retaining walls, illegally building houses on dikes, destroying watch houses, cutting telephone lines, stealing materials used to combat floods, etc.

To insure that the effort to guard against and combat typhoons and floods achieves good results, the Central Flood and Typhoon Command has adopted the policy of further improving the management and protection of the dike and retaining wall systems, with full importance attached to organizing the effort to protect dikes against floods. Actual experience has shown in 1971, a year of major flooding, the main river dike lines had thousands of very serious holes but the dike system continued to be safe as a result of organizing the effort to protect dikes against flooding well. In this work, importance must be attached to the entire line with appropriate attention given to key points. When high floodwaters occur, it must be insured that each meter of dike is regularly patrolled by someone. All damage to dikes starts small and becomes large; it is better to detect damage to dikes early and correct it promptly. The various party committee echelons and governments of the localities that have dikes have the responsibility of properly maintaining these dike lines. The villages along dikes must organize patrol and guard forces well as well as shock forces and must put experienced persons in command in order to promptly detect and repair damage to dikes.

Now that we are in the typhoon season, the various localities must once again inspect their dike and retaining wall systems, giving attention to key sections, especially sections that have cracked or have many lizard nests; they must examine and perfect their plans for protecting dikes against floods; they must inspect the quantity of supplies provided by the state as well as the local people for this work; and they must conduct regular practical training for patrol, guard and shock forces and the other forces that protect dikes against floods. The various sectors and levels must closely guide the closing and opening of sluice gates in dikes in accordance with technical regulations during the flood season, strengthen their protection and security networks and resolutely and harshly prosecute persons who steal materials used to combat floods, destroy retaining walls and violate dike protection regulations.

Only by routinely inspecting, protecting and repairing dikes and retaining walls is it possible to insure success in the effort to guard against and combat typhoons and floods.

7809

CSO: 4209/464

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

IRRIGATION WORKS EXPANSION--Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--Twelve provinces and cities from Dong Nai southward in the first half of this year moved over 24.5 amount of the whole of last year, laid more than 82,000 square metres of stone and bricks and more than 11,000 cubic meters of concrete for the building of irrigation projects. The irrigation and flood protection systems in the Mekong Delta can service 500,000 hectares of land. The irrigation and drainage work in the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh, north and northeast of Ho Chi Minh City are watering 100,000 hectares. In the recent winter-spring crop almost all the cultivated acreage in the southern provinces were watered by irrigation works. These provinces have also strengthened the dykes and dams to protect 10,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice against floods. In addition, more irrigation projects have been built in areas specializing in the cultivation of industrial and subsidiary crops and vegetables. A large number of wells were sunk in Ho Chi Minh City to supply water for horticultural areas. [Text] [OW180601 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 16 Sep 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/2

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Exert Greater Efforts in the Last 6 Months of the Year"]

[Text] The fact that despite numerous difficulties in the first 6 months of this year, it has been possible to fulfill more than 45 percent of the yearly plan norm for the gross output value and to surpass by 18 percent the achievement scored in the same period last year proves that the industrial production sector in the capital city has made great efforts. The principal reason is that by launching an emulation movement to greet the Fifth Party Congress and by implementing Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP of the Council of Ministers, the whole sector has effected a change in ideological views and in the field of leadership from the municipal to the precinct and district levels and also to state-operated production installations and small industry and handicraft ones. As a result, the exploitation of materials from varied sources has been performed more vigorously than in the past and the combination of planning with business activities has brought about a practical effect. The policy of developing the precinct and ward economy has had an initial effect and offers the prospect of increasing the production of certain merchandises such as imitation leather, insecticide spray guns, laces...

These efforts are praiseworthy and must be encouraged but Hanoi must try to do much better in view of the demand for consumer and export goods. Though objective difficulties are numerous, it is precisely the entanglements, deficiencies and delays and the nonuniform change in the working method that have created impediments and have limited in a large measure the economic effectiveness of the entire industrial sector.

Since the outlook for the last 6 months of the year is not quite rosy because of difficulties with material and electricity supplies and transportation means, the industrial sector will have to strive to achieve higher norms than in the first 6 months of the year so as to fulfill and even overfulfill the yearly plan norms. The principal guideline to be applied strenuously is to do one's best to take advantage of all favorable conditions, to implement Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP very satisfactorily and to improve working methods boldly in order to bring about a new shift in industrial production.

Concerning material supplies, it is necessary to use all exploitable sources including the materials that are circulated sluggishly among various sectors, to trade with provinces receiving raw materials and working on contract with foreign countries and also to use the source of goods imported by the foreign trade agency of the municipality. In view of the general shortage of electricity, it is necessary to coordinate with the electricity managing sector to organize a rational distribution of power, especially to installations which produce important goods. It is necessary to economize power and coal by applying scientific measures and simultaneously to organize the extraction and use of local peat as well as the sorting and collection of coal in Quang Ninh. In organizing production, the various forms of cooperation and joint business between local and central state-operated installations, between enterprises and small industry and handicraft cooperatives and also between Hanoi and the provinces must be applied more broadly in order to manufacture at all costs new kinds of goods or special products of high quality. All labor forces, especially laborers living in streets, must be mobilized for production and the industries in streets and households developed. Since product quality is a very important problem at the present time, the most positive measures must be strenuously taken to end the bad habit of working in a slipshod manner so as to manufacture an everincreasing volume of high-quality products. To provide encouragement and favorable conditions for industrial production to develop strongly and produce a large variety of new goods, there must be a uniform change among the sectors concerned and new and suitable working methods, policies and measures must be formulated in accordance with the requirements of the new situation.

According to the law of industrial production, the last months of a year are usually more favorable than the first ones. By taking advantage of these favorable conditions, by urging the entire [industrial] sector to exert great efforts and by implementing sound organizational measures, Hanoi will be able to fulfill the industrial production plan of this year with higher norms than in 1979, thus paving the way for quicker steps forward in the coming years.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### MOVEMENT LAUNCHED BY TRANSPORT SECTOR TO FULFILL YEARLY PLAN

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by P. V. and Duc Xuan: "Railroad, River and Automobile Transport Sectors Pledge to Emulate in Fulfilling the Second Half-Year Plan; Minister Dong Sy Nguyen Attended and Addressed the Conference]

[Text] The many-sided disproportion--especially the shortage of coal used to run locomotives--which confronted the railroad sector when it started implementing the 1982 state plan has greatly limited its capacity to fulfill the plan successfully. However, by exerting subjective efforts to overcome difficulties and to make progress, the railroad sector has carried coal to serve electric power stations and industrial production installations, transported fertilizers to the southern provinces, carried more than 50,000 tons of materials for the building of the Noi Bai airfield and contributed to the transportation activities between North and South Vietnam and to the border regions, the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Complex and the Lao Cai Apatite [Mine].

Noteworthy is the fact that in implementing the ministry's policy since the second quarter, the railroad sector has earnestly tried to solve the problem of locomotive coal and has restored almost all the groups of trains running on the lines which were formerly cancelled because of the coal shortage. The monthly transport volume has continued to increase obviously, jumping from 271,000 tons in March to 296,000 tons in May and 314,000 tons in June. An initial improvement has been made in the passengers' service--from the sale of tickets and the information and guidance provided for passengers to the task of maintaining order and sanitary conditions. In particular, the Hanoi-Nam Dinh group of trains has been praised by the majority of passengers.

Tran Lu, vice minister of Communications and Transportation and concurrently director of the Railroad General Department, read out a pledge to launch an emulation movement throughout the sector to carry out successfully the plan in the last 6 months of the year.

The conference enthusiastically greeted Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of Communications and Transportation, who came to deliver a speech. The minister began by approving the norms set

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### RESULTS OF FIRST HALF 1982 PLAN REVIEWED, FUTURE TASKS INDICATED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Innovations in Implementing the First Half 1982 Plan"]

[Text] The implementation of the sector's plan in the first 6 months of this year has been marked simultaneously with difficulties and novelties. The good news is the increasing appearance of changes and progress. Weak units are forging ahead and doing their best to perform production and to overcome difficulties. These novelties forebode new results to be obtained from the implementation of the 1982 plan.

Over the past 6 months, fairly high transportation norms have been attained while an insufficient amount of goods accounts for some low norms. Domestic transportation of goods has fulfilled 34.9 percent of the yearly plan norm for tonnage and 44.2 percent of the yearly plan norm for ton/kms, which represents a rather substantial increase over the same period of 1981. High plan norms have been reached by southern localities such as Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Khanh, Hau Giang, An Giang and Lon An. Transportation activities directly assumed by the ministry show an increase of 3 percent in tonnage and 8.6 percent in ton/kms. The sea transport sector has achieved 57.8 percent [of the yearly plan norm] for tonnage and 67.8 percent for ton/kms, which represents an increase of 31.6 percent in tonnage and 30.6 percent in ton/kms. The river transport sector has achieved an increase of 1.4 percent in tonnage and 3.5 percent in ton/kms. Clear-cut progress has been made in receiving and transporting import and export goods. The transportation of goods between North and South Vietnam has fulfilled 42.5 percent [of the yearly plan norm], showing an increase of 5.2 percent over the same period in 1981. Had a sufficient amount of goods, especially grain, been available, the north-south transportation capacity could have been greater. The transportation of Quang Ninh coal has exceeded half of the yearly plan norm--that is, it has reached 54.2 percent. Though great demands have been placed on the transportation sector to serve the mountainous provinces, there have not been enough goods to transport. Transportation management is paying intensive attention to qualitative and economic-technical norms.

Industrial production in the first 6 months has fulfilled 40.9 percent of the yearly plan norm--23.1 percent up over the same period of 1981 while the output value of goods achieves an increase of 41.7 percent. Greater attention

--All the necessary conditions must be created to start implementing the 1983 plan in a steadfast manner.

In his talk with the conference, Minister Dong Sy Nguyen praised the river transport sector for continuing to strictly carryout the state plan and for registering fairly good achievements.

After citing the initial efforts of the river transport sector, the minister instructed it to pay attention to the following two important points:

--It is necessary to take, maintain and develop initiatives, to achieve higher effectiveness and to pave a stable way for the fulfillment of the plan in the last months of this year as well as the plans for the subsequent ones. The river transport sector must pay special attention to the cargo handling task in order to rotate transport means quickly and to combine the two-way cargo transportation method with others.

--The impetus derived from the fairly good conduct of affairs at the present time provides a good opportunity for the river transport sector to carry out the remaining part of the plan. With such an opportunity, it must show valor and boldness in trying to attain higher targets. This will be a test of abilities, organizational standards and of the art of exercising command. Otherwise, the river transport sector will miss this opportunity.

The minister pointed out that, to be able to fulfill the above-mentioned two requirements, the river transport sector must revamp the command and regulating task and properly coordinate its transport activities. Skillful commanding and advisory cadres must be sent to the field to undergo training and challenges and make progress. The daily situation must be controlled firmly and the high level must solve difficulties creatively for the low one. Broad cooperation must be established between central and local units and between the sector's personnel and outsiders. Control, information and liaison networks must be established. Struggling against negativism in the transportation and cargo handling processes is also an urgent task at the present time.

Finally, the minister expressed the hope that the river transport sector will eagerly contribute to removing the obstacles that are confronting the communications and transportation sector as a whole and also to creating a new shift in developing the national economy by implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress.

Because of many difficulties in the supply of fuel and spare parts in the first 6 months of this year, the Truck Transport Department as a whole has, generally speaking, attained only 42 and 46.1 percent respectively of the yearly plan norms for tonnage and ton/kms. However, many units of the department have tried to devise and apply realistic measures and have thus fulfilled one of the two norms on output. Among them, Truck Enterprise No 10 has fulfilled 53.6 percent of the tonnage norm, Enterprise No 16 56.2 percent and Enterprise No 4 57.5 percent while Enterprise No 18 and 22 have fulfilled more than 51 percent of the ton/km norm. In particular, Passenger Bus Enterprise No 14 has fulfilled 60.1 percent of the passenger norm and 59.1 percent of the passenger/km norm.

In compliance with the minister's instructions on launching the emulation pledge movement aimed at motivating all cadres and manual and office workers to overcome difficulties and to try to fulfill the 1982 state plan comprehensively and surpass its norms in the remaining part of this year, the department and its trade union have considered six points in the common emulation pledge of the entire sector as a basis to lead its units to formulate emulation pledge themes suitable for their own tasks and conditions. As a result, during the pledge signing ceremony, 14 enterprises subordinate to the department have registered their pledge to emulate on the basis of specific norms and measures to achieve the following: The goods transport section will try to fulfill 100 to 105 percent of the tonnage norm and 100 to 114 percent of the ton/km norm; labor productivity will attain 100.9 percent; the public passenger transport section will fulfill 121 percent of the passenger norm, 104 percent of the passenger/km norm and 101.7 percent of the labor productivity norm; and industrial factories will achieve 100 percent of the norm for gross output value and 117.7 percent of the labor productivity norm.

During this emulation movement, the entire department has also pledged to achieve 100 percent of the norm on the principal transport lines, 70 percent of the rate for use of trip distances and 10 to 12 percent of the trailer hauling rate; to put into effect seven themes on the application of technical progress; to save 520 tons of fuel; to ensure that 58 of the 147 pledging teams will be recognized as socialist labor teams; to run vehicles collectively in formations appropriate to the volume of goods and to stevedoring capacities; to reduce merchandise losses by 20 percent and to prevent serious accidents from being caused by subjective attitudes.

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and the emulation movement launched by the railroad sector and suggested that the norms set in the emulation pledge be published over the radio stations and in the press to enable the people to examine them and to induce every cadre and manual and office worker in the railroad sector to heighten their sense of responsibility. He emphatically reminded the cadres and manual and office workers in the railroad sector of their traditional valor, cleverness and creativeness during the struggle against the wars of destruction. He pointed out to everyone that the material and technical bases of the railroad sector have developed and grown up more strongly than ever before.

After pointing out the opportunities and all other conditions for the railroad sector to win back the confidence of the party, state and people, the minister stressed that the determination and subjective efforts of the sector would still continue a decisive factor. He cited the initial achievement scored by the Hanoi-Nam Dinh group of trains and said everyone could infer from it that in the past people were not determined to carry out their tasks [proper-16] instead of being unable to do so. The representatives present at the preliminary conference attentively listened to the minister's instructions and deeply understood them.

In the first 6 months of this year, the river transport sector has suffered a multilateral imbalance in its productive task but has striven to fulfill the state plan comprehensively and to surpass its norms. In the field of transportation, the entire department has fulfilled 46.4 percent of the yearly plan norm for tonnage and 49.3 percent of its norm for ton/kms. Transportation of coal to the northern power stations has fulfilled 54 percent of the yearly plan norm and has thus enabled them to put aside a reserve according to their needs. The value of import goods, grain and fertilizer transported has doubled in comparison with the first 6 months of 1981. The output of transportation means surpassed that in the same period last year by 11 percent. Progress has also been made in the field of industrial production and capital construction.

After reviewing the situation in the first 6 months of this year and drawing experiences, the River Transport Department has organized a pledge to emulate in fulfilling the tasks for the last 6 months of the year by concentrating on the following targets:

--It is necessary to ensure fulfillment of the yearly plan norms for tonnage and ton/kms, to carry a greater amount of coal for the electricity and industrial production sectors and to provide more than enough means to carry away import goods and to transport grain.

--All potentials must be mobilized to resolve satisfactorily the problem of repairing barges and tugboats.

--The organization of productive tasks must be stabilized, management--especially that of the transportation task--must be revamped and negative manifestations in the production field checked.

has been paid to the products of the repair and building sector so that they may quickly be used to serve production according to requirements.

Because of a 2-month delay in the state's assignment of capital investment norms to the capital construction sector and because of the belated allocation of funds by local banks, capital construction projects were faced with difficulties and hindrances in matters of capital and could fulfill only low plan norms in the first quarter but started making greater progress in the second. Generally speaking, 37.8 percent [of the yearly plan norms] was achieved including 48 percent in construction and installation. The key projects are accelerating task execution and fulfilling plan norms rather satisfactorily. Hoang Dieu Port in Hau Giang will soon be completed and put into operation.

The ministry is paying great attention to guiding the organizational and managerial task of the sector--which is still fraught with weaknesses--and has also instructed various sectors, departments and institutes to study plans and submit them to it.

Many jobs are being reorganized and adjusted and have started making progress. We believe that there are prospects of fulfilling the 1982 state plan satisfactorily from many points of view.

In the last 6 months of this year, our sector will have to overcome severe ordeals under the form of rains, typhoons and floods. Meanwhile, difficulties with materials, fuel, electricity and capital will remain in the third quarter. Therefore, positive and creative measures must be taken in guiding the implementation of the plan in the last 6 months of the year. Since the planned tasks have been set forth and the interests of enterprises and workers specified, the remaining measure to take is to strengthen organization and management to ensure overall fulfillment of the plan and even to surpass its norms. The key task is to provide the production sector with sufficient materials, fuel and electricity. The measures having a decisive effect on the plan's success are related to labor organization and discipline, working hours, labor productivity and the enthusiasm for labor of each enterprise unit in the last months of the year.

At present, a competitive movement to sign emulation pledges is soaring high in many areas. This movement is a new factor which must be mobilized promptly and guided closely while leading production and regulating transportation and production on a daily and weekly basis; all these tasks constitute an important condition to fulfill the 1982 plan comprehensively and even to surpass its norms, thereby paving the way for the successful execution of the 1983 plan and the 5-year (1981-85) plan.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### CARGO MEASUREMENT BY SHIP TONNAGE EXPLAINED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Eng Truong Liem, of the Vietnam Registration and Inspection Department: "Some Problems in Shipping and Receiving Cargo by Tonnage"]

[Text] At present, the shortage and loss of goods within the waterway transport sector have come to a serious extent. The cargoes delivered by almost all barges which carry loose merchandises usually fall short by 10 to 30 percent, which is a high ratio indeed.

What are the reasons for this state of affairs? To say the truth, because we have not yet managed transportation means strictly and because the shipping and receiving procedures are not yet unified, there is no legal and scientific basis to prove that shortages and losses are attributable to any one of these parties: shipper, receiver or carrier.

It is precisely this managerial loophole which has provided an opportunity for some elements to steal the state property.

In view of this situation, the Vietnam Registration and Inspection Department has proposed a new method which consists in shipping and receiving cargoes on the basis of the vessels' tonnages.

The state has decided that this method must be considered legally compulsory. To ship a cargo according to a vessel's tonnage is to determine the vessel's capacity corresponding to each centimeter of its immersion [in water] by making calculations on a scientific basis.

In order to see the superiority of the cargo shipping method based on tonnage, it is first necessary to speak about some methods of shipping and receiving cargoes.

In our transportation sketches are mentioned the following parties: The shipper (A), the transport means owner (B) and the receiver (C) who will apply the following formulas:

a. Shipping and Receiving Bags:

At location A (shipper), cranes are used to lift cargo crates one by one and to hand them over to party B (owner of the transportation means). At the same time, the warehouse [personnel], level-1 and -2 corporations and the transportation means owner count the number of bags in crates and reach an agreement before ordering the loading of these bags into barges.

On arrival at location C after many days of transportation, the transportation means owner delivers to the receiver the exact number of bags mentioned in the bill of lading. What surprises us is the fact that though the bags remain intact, the quantity of commodities contained therein is short! It is impossible to conclude that this shortage is attributable to any party because counting bags one by one will take a great deal of time and because it will sometimes require that other activities be discontinued to enable all the four parties to reach an agreement on figures.

b. Imprinting an Embossing Seal on the Surface of Loose Cargoes:

After a certain amount of merchandise has been poured into a barge by means of a conveyor belt or snatch scoop, the cargo owner levels its surfaces and imprints an embossing seal on it.

When the transportation means arrives at location C and delivers the cargo to the receiver, the warehouse keeper ascertains that the number of seal imprints coincides with that mentioned on the bill of lading and orders the unloading of the cargo (but there is no way to know whether the seal imprints are true or false).

On the other hand, on what grounds can one say that the scales at location A are more accurate than those at location C, not speak of weighing tricks?

d. Shipping Cargoes On the Basis of the Vessels' Tonnage:

A dipstick (with gadgets making it failsafe from the effects of waves, winds and water currents) is used to measure the tonnage at four immersion points of the ship when it is unloaded and loaded. On the basis of the ship building planning theory and on a series of established sketches contained in the technical file, it is necessary to carefully consider various factors such as water density, fluctuations in fresh water volume, etc., in order to determine exactly the amount of merchandises abroad the ship, even when it is in the course of receiving [loading] or delivering the cargo. This method permits rapid measurements, which take less than 15 minutes each time. Measurements are made on the transportation means three times: before receiving [loading] the cargo, after receiving it and before delivering it--the total time taken to make these measurements does not exceed 45 minutes.

After experimentally applying this method, it has been found that the shortage rate is only between 1.2 and 1.5 percent.

On a legal and technical basis, it is necessary to ascertain the party responsible for this shortage--the shipper, the receiver or the transportation means.

This is an essential requirement. This shipping and receiving method has helped further improve socio-economic management, promote production and counter all acts aimed at stealing the socialist property.

To make it possible to apply the method of shipping cargoes on the basis of the vessels' tonnage, the first condition is to vest this method with a legal character (in fact, it has become legally compulsory). Strict regulations must be set forth for ship building and repairing organs to draw immersion marks alongside vessels when they are unloaded and to provide dipsticks. The application of this method must be controlled and supervised by the Registration and Inspection Department and a suitable system devised to command and reward people who earnestly protect cargoes. Beside the politico-ideological education, severe punishments must be handed down to deliberate saboteurs. A contingent of shipping and receiving cadres who are proficiente professionally and who are honest must be trained. In addition to their specialized occupational activities, the public security sector in charge of rivers must examine documents and bills of lading to detect the use of transportation means to carry illegal goods because this act affects the ships' safety.

On the other hand, transportation means must bear unloaded immersion boatside marks, dipsticks and a complete technical file with a tonnage table issued by the Registration and Inspection Department. Transportation agencies must provide sufficient equipment to protect cargoes.

At a time when the country is encountering a lot of difficulties coupled with negative practices, there will be impediments to the application of the cargo shipping and receiving method based on the vessels' tonnage. However, we will surely be successful if we display solidarity, a sense of responsibility and a determination to carry out this method.

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LABOR

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RELEASES DECISION ON INCENTIVE PAY

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 7

[Article: Decision of the Council of Ministers on Incentive Pay for Cadres, Workers, and Officials Working in a Number of Special Regions"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently released a decision on incentive pay for cadres, workers, and officials transferred to work in a number of regions.

According to this decision, cadres, workers, and officials serving tours in special regions will receive the following pay supplements:

--A supplement equal to 50 percent of base pay applies to cadres, workers, and officials transferred to sites in villages on the Sino-Vietnamese border or in the Truong Sa Archipelago.

--A supplement equal to 40 percent of base pay applies to cadres, workers, and officials transferred to villages and islands with a 40 percent regional supplement, to special villages of the three Tay Nguyen provinces, or to districts on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

--A supplement equal to 30 percent of base pay applies to cadres, workers and officials transferred to sites in mountain villages and districts with a 30 to 35 percent regional supplement, in villages with a scarcity of fresh water in Nam Bo provinces, or in island villages and districts.

--A supplement equal to 20 percent of base pay applies to cadres, workers and officials transferred to sites in other districts.

Cadres, workers and officials transferred due to mission requirements are to receive the following supplementary pay:

--Cadres, workers and officials who have been transferred since receipt of Directive 110 of the Council of Ministers receive incentive pay as directed in article 1 of this decision.

--Cadres, workers and officials who have been transferred and have been receiving incentive pay under government Directives 82 and 42g are now to

receive supplementary pay instead under this decision if they meet its conditions; those who do not meet its conditions will continue to receive their old supplement.

As for cadres, workers and officials transferred before governmental directives 82 or 42g, the Ministry of Labor will research the mountain region and island seniority supplement program and brief the Council of Ministers for a decision.

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### CONFERENCE REVIEWS PROGRESS OF FAMILY PLANNING MOVEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[ Article: "Stepping up the Family Planning Movement" ]

[Text] On 29 July the Guidance Committee for the Family Planning Movement of the municipality met to review the state of activities and to discuss the measures to be taken to fulfill the norms set for 1983.

Dr Ta Thi Chinh, deputy director of the Public Health Service, reported on the results of the movement in the first 6 months of this year. Right at the beginning of the year, all wards and districts put forth their plans, norms and measures to be taken to step up the movement. All organs, enterprises, subwards and villages set up guidance committees of their own so as to help to reduce the rate of increase of the municipality's population. Many production installations, depending on their own capabilities, adopted procedures for rewarding and commending the units and individuals that had properly carried out family planning. The trade-union federation gave instructions to all trade union levels to the effect that family planning should be considered a central task and one of the emulation goals for collectives and individuals. Many enterprises and organs, such as the Drainage Enterprise, Thang Long Ready-Made Clothing Enterprise, Towels and Handkerchiefs Enterprise, Hai Ha Glue Enterprise, Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, 8-3 Textile Mill, Cu Gioanh Textile Mill, Pharmaceutical Corporation, etc., urged their female cadres, workers and civil servants of child-bearing age to wear intrauterine loops and overfulfilled their norm for the entire year. Many individuals who properly practiced birth control for many years succeeded in improving the living conditions of their families and scored achievements in production, regular work and learning.

Mass organizations and such sectors as education, public health, information-culture, etc. also made considerable efforts to participate in the movement. The obstetrical departments of district hospitals and maternity clinics increased the hours and days in which abortion could be performed and intrauterine loops fitted

so as to cause no inconveniences to women. In 6 months the municipality as a whole had 17,275 additional women getting intrauterine loops fitted.

However, the concept of family planning as a necessity was not yet thoroughly understood among cadres and the people and still encountered obstacles arising from feudal habits and thoughts. Getting married early, having children early and having many children was still common, mostly among the young people in rural areas. A number of cadres -- even public health cadres -- of districts and villages did not practice birth control; some of them still gave birth to their fifth and sixth children, and others, in spite of having many daughters, still got pregnant as they tried to have a son. The movement was aimed at women as it failed to pay proper attention to men, or was concentrated on those women who have had many births while attaching no importance to the young men and women who would soon get married or have just married.

To achieve the rate of population increase of 1.7 percent for the municipality in 1983, right now all wards and districts must have a full knowledge of their current situation in connection with population, birth and the targets of family planning in their localities so as to take the necessary measures to guide every unit and production installation toward fulfilling the task and getting the best results from the movement. The public health sector must extend the scope of their technical activities, ensure safety and provide more explanations about birth control methods so as to make people, both male and female, feel reassured in following them.

The conference also had preliminary discussions for the purpose of recommending to the municipality and superior echelons some changes to the procedures and policies that have been found rather irrational so as to encourage people to actively carry out family planning.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### HO CHI MINH CITY REDUCES RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by T. N. S.: "Ho Chi Minh City Reduces Rate of Population Growth by 1.59 Percent"]

[Text] After many years of promoting birth control, Ho Chi Minh City has now reduced the rate of population growth 1.59 percent, which makes it the lowest among provinces and municipalities nationwide.

According to old surviving records, population was increasing rapidly in the old Saigon, about 3.3 percent. About 115, babies were born each year. Families averaged 6 children each, very many having about 10. Many young mothers under 30 years of age had 7 or 8 children. There were individual instances of mothers who had given birth 20 to 26 times. This matter of child-bearing had much influence on the health of mothers and children. There were frequent occurrences of the tragedy of having children without being able to raise them and instances of such obstetric complications as uterine ruptures due to too many deliveries, especially unfortunate for women who could not afford medical care.

In 1977, implementing party and state policy, Ho Chi Minh City decided to start a family planning drive at basic levels. In the first days, the city encountered no small number of problems stemming from backward customs surviving from the past, partially fabricated by evil persons, which made women afraid of tampering with the menstrual cycle as a violation of moral principles. With the concern of the Municipal VCP Committee and the Municipal People's Committee, with positive contributions from mass organizations, and with the quick attention of the people, Ho Chi Minh City made some praiseworthy accomplishments. Meanwhile, the medical sector did good work in implementing specialized techniques, winning the confidence of the masses. Each precinct and district had a mothers' protection and family planning team with three to five cadres. Besides 2 gyneco-obstetric hospitals, the city has 12 maternity and 7 obstetrics clinics. Villages and subwards have aid stations and midwives. These units have done good work assisting in childbirth, performing gynecological examinations and treatment, taking care of newborn infants, and promoting family planning. The medical sector has also recognized the importance of training and specialty development for medical cadres sent to precincts, districts, and medical stations at the basic level. The

recruitment of these cadres was itself a contribution to the family planning effort, helping women choose methods of birth control suitable to their profession and health. The medical sector of the city also organized 25 mobile propaganda units to go out into precincts, districts, state farms, and factories to initiate the birth control drive and instruct women in family planning. The sector also held many discussions on birth control and arranged small demonstrations and film presentations on birth control for tens of thousands of listeners and viewers.

Thanks to the many positive methods used to promote the drive for birth control, the rate of population growth decreased from a 2.5 percent figure in 1976 by 1.7 percent in 1979, and the city had five subwards and one village that surpassed birth control goals. By the end of 1981, there were, city-wide, 74 subwards and 7 villages that surpassed birth control goals. The rate of population growth in all 12 precincts was less than 1.5 percent; among them, Phu Nhuan had a .98 percent rate, Binh Thanh had a 1.1 percent rate, and Go Vap and the 10th Precinct had a 1.2 to 1.07 percent rate. The rate of population growth throughout the city is now 1.59 percent, a record leading all provinces and municipalities throughout the nation in the reduction of population growth rate.

With the accomplishments it was able to win, Ho Chi Minh City delivered a report of the experiences it gained implementing the birth control drive well at the after-action conference on birth control for 5 years (1976-1980) at Hai Hung. In 1981, the Ministry of Medicine awarded the municipal medical sector the outstanding unit award for reducing the population growth rate below the line of rationalized growth.

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